THE

LIFE

OF

Tamerlane

THE

GREAT,

WITH

His Wars against the great Duke of *Moſo*, the King of *China*, *Bajazet* the great Turk, the Sultan of *Egypt*, the King of *Perſia*, and ſome others, carried on with a continued Series of ſucceſs from the firſt to the laſt.

WHEREIN

Are Rare Examples of Heatheniſh Piety, Prudence, Magnanimity, Mercy, Liberality, Humility, Juſtice, Temperance, and Valour.

When the Gentiles which have not the Law, do by nature the things contained in the Law: theſe having not the Law are a Law unto themſelves, which ſhew the work of the Law written in their hearts, Rom. 2. 14, 15.

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The Life of TAMERLANE THE GREAT,

Who flouriſhed *Anno Chriſti* 1400.

Amerlane was born at *Samercand*, the chief City of the *Zagatajan Tartars*; his father was called *Zain-Cham*, or, as others will, *Og*, Prince of the *Zagatajans*, of the Country *Sachithay* (ſometimes part of the famous Kingdome of *Parthia*) third in deſcent from *Zingis* the great, and ſucceſful Captain of the *Tartars*, which *Og* being a Prince of a peaceable nature (accounting it no leſs honour quietly to keep the Countries left him by his father, then with much trouble and no leſs hazard to ſeek how to enlarge the fame) long lived in moſt happy peace with his Subjects, no leſs happy therein then himſelf; not ſo much ſeeking after the hoording up of gold and ſilver (things of that Nation not regarded nor valued) as contenting himſelf with the encreaſe and profit of his ſheep and herds of cattel, then, and yet alſo the principal revenues of the *Tartar* Kings and Princes; which happily gave occaſion to ſome ignorant, of the manner and cuſtoms of thoſe Northern Nations and Countries, to account them all for ſhepherds and

His Parentage.

His fathers peaceable diſpoſition.

and herdſmen, and ſo alſo to have reported of this mighty Prince, as if he had been a ſhepherds ſon, or herdſman himſelf; vainly meaſuring his Nobility by the homely courſe of life of his people and Subjects, and not by the honour of his houſe, and heroical vertues, hardly to be parallelled by any Prince of that or the former ages.

He reſignes his Kingdome to his ſon.

His peaceable father now well ſtricken in yeers, and weary of the world, delivered up his Kingdome to this his ſon (not yet paſt fifteen yeers old) joyning unto him two of his moſt faithful Councellors, *Odmar* and *Ally*, to aſſiſt him in the government of his State, whom *Tamerlane* dearly loved whileſt they lived, and much honoured the remembrance of them being dead.

Tamerlanes war againſt the Muſcovites.

His victory.

The firſt proof of his Fortune and valour, was againſt the great Duke of *Moſco*, or Emperor of *Ruſſia*, for ſpoiling of a City which had put it ſelf under his protection, and for entring his country, and proclaiming war againſt him: whom he in a great battel overthrew, having ſlain twenty ſeven thouſand of the *Muſcovites* footmen, and between fifteen and ſixteen thouſand horſemen, with the loſs of ſcarce eight thouſand horſemen, and four thouſand footmen of his own. After which battel *Tamerlane* beholding ſo many thouſands of men lying dead upon the ground, was ſo far from rejoycing thereat, that turning himſelf to one of his familiar friends, he lamented the condition of ſuch as command over great Armies, commending his Fathers quiet courſe of life, accounting him happy in ſeeking for reſt, and ſuch moſt unhappy, which by the deſtruction of their own kind, ſought to procure their own glory, proteſting himſelf even from his heart to be grieved to ſee ſuch ſad tokens of his victory. *Alhacen* in his *Arabick* Hiſtory of *Tamerlane* makes this Narrative of the battel. The *Muſcovite* (ſaith he) had a great Army, which he had gathered together out of ſundry Nations: and *Tamberlane* intending not to put up ſuch wrongs and indignities, aſſembled all his forces, and thoſe of his allies. The *Muſcovites* forces were ſuch as had been well trained up in the wars; for having lately concluded a peace with the King of *Poland*, he had from thence ten thouſand very good horſmen: There were alſo with him many *Hungarian* Gentlemen, under the conduct of one *Uladiſlaus*, who brought with him more then eight thouſand horſe; ſo that he had

His merciful diſpoſition.

His battel with the Muſcovites

in

in his Army above eighty thousand horse, and one hundred thousand foot. *Tamerlane* had in his Army about one hundred and twenty thousand horse, and one hundred and fifty thousand foot, but not so good soldiers as the *Muscovites*; for his Subjects had been long trained up in peace under his peaceable Father; and though they had sometimes been exercised, yet they wanted the practical part of war. *Tamerlanes* order in his march was this, He caused all his Army to be divided into squadrons, each consisting of six thousand horse save his own, which consisted of ten thousand; so that he made eighteen squadrons besides his own. The Avanguard was conducted by *Odmar*, who led eight squadrons which were flanked by fourty thousand footmen, divided on the right and left sides, who shot an infinite number of Arrows. The battel was conducted by *Tamerlane*, who with his own led ten squadrons, and fifty thousand footmen, the best and choicest soldiers of his whole Army. The Prince of *Thanais*, his kinsman, led the arereward with six squadrons of horse, and fourty thousand foot; his forlorne Hope consisted of some three thousand horse, adventurers. The *Muscovites* fought by double Ranks with Lances, and they seemed to be a greater number then *Tamerlanes*, making a great noise: but *Tamerlanes* skill and multitude at length overcame the force and valour of the *Muscovites*, the victory bending to the *Parthians* side which they pursued hotly. In this battel *Tamerlane* was hurt on the side of the left eye, and had two horses slain under him: and indeed that day *Odmar* was the safeguard of the Prince, but he lost *Ally*, who was slain with an arrow. The Battel being ended, *Tamerlane* returned thanks to God publikely for his victory, and the next day reviewing his Army, he found that he had lost between seven and eight thousand horsemen, and between three and four thousand footmen. The *Muscovites* lost about twenty seven thousand foot, and fifteen or sixteen thousand horse. The Prince slacked no time after so great a victory, but marching on, came into the borders of the *Muscovites*, whom he enforced to this agreement, That they should become his Tributaries, paying yeerly one hundred thousand Duckets: That he should defray al the charges of the wars, amounting to three hundred thousand Duckets: That he should withdraw his Army, and send back all the Prisoners; and that for the performance hereof, he should give pledges, which should be changed every yeer:

His victory.

He is wounded in the Battel.

Ally slaine.

Tamerlanes Piety.

The Articles of Peace.

yeer: All which being agreed to, he returned with great content and glory to his Father.

Shortly after, the great *Cham* of *Tartary* (his fathers brother) being grown old, and out of hope of having any more children; moved with the fame of his Nephew after this victory, ſent him diverſe preſents; and with all, offering him his only daughter in marriage, ſent him word that he would proclaime him heir apparent to his Empire, as in right he was, being his brothers ſon, and the daughters not uſing to ſucceed in thoſe Empires: which ſo great an offer *Tamerlane* gladly accepted, and ſo the marriage was afterwards with great triumph at the old Emperors Court ſolemnized, and conſummated, and our *Tamerlane* according to promiſe, and his right was proclaimed heir apparent of that great Empire.

His marriage to the great Chams daughter.

Thus was *Tamerlane* indeed made great being ever after this marriage by the old Emperor his Uncle, and now his father in Law, ſo long as he lived, notably ſupported, and after his death ſucceeded him in that ſo vaſt, and mighty an Empire. Before his marriage he would needs be crowned, to the intent that none ſhould think that the Crown came to him by the right of his wife but by his own; and during his abode in the City of *Quavicai*, where the old Emperor was, he was entertained with all kinde of triumphs, wherein he alwayes carried away the Bell, whether in ſhooting in the bowe, in changing of horſes in the middeſt of their courſes, in Tiltings, and in all other exerciſes which required agility or ſtrength; and ſo after two moneths returned with his wife to *Samarcand*, in which City he delighted exceedingly to remaine, becauſe the ſituation thereof was fair, and being watered with a great River, was a place of great Traffick, whereby it was made richer then any in that Country: And whenſoever he received intelligence from the Emperor his Uncle, he ſtill imparted the ſame to *Odmar*, whom he uſed as his right hand in all his great affaires: There was alſo in his Court a Chriſtian whom he loved much, and every on greatly reſpected, called *Axalla* a *Genovois* by birth, brought up from his youth about his perſon, for he countenanced all that worſhiped one onely God that was the Creator of all things. And about this time the old Emperor ſent to him to ſtir him up to war againſt the great King of *China*, who ſtiled himſelf, *Lord of the world, and Son of the Sun*, who had exceede his bounds

His Prudence.

His agility and ſtrength.

His Piety.

bounds, and incroached upon the *Tartarian* Empire: This was no ſmall enterprife, and before he would begin the ſame, he ſent Ambaſſadors to the King of *China* to demand reſtitution of his lands, and the paſſages of a River called *Tachii*, which were within the *Tartarian* border, and on this ſide that ſtupendious wall builded on purpoſe by the Kings of *China* for the defence of their Country againſt the incurſions of the *Tartars*: and whilſt he attended for the return of his Ambaſſadors, expecting a Negative, he cauſed his forces to be aſſembled together from all parts, appointing their rendevouz to be in the *Horda* of *Baſchir*: The old Emperor alſo aſſembled for his aid two hundred thouſand fighting men, wherein were all the brave men of his Court who were accuſtomed to the wars: for this Emperor had greatly encreaſed his limits, and conquered a great Country, ſo as all theſe men were well trained up in the wars, and had been accuſtomed to travel and paines; Theſe were to joyn with *Tamerlanes* Army in the Deſerts of *Ergimal* at a certain day. In the mean time the Ambaſſadors which were ſent, return and informe the Prince that this proud King of *China* wondred how any durſt denounce war againſt him, making this lofty anſwer: *That* Tamerlane *ſhould content himſelf with that which he had left him, which alſo he might have taken from him, &c.*

His Juſtice.

His preparations againſt the King of China

The King of China's pride.

This anſwer being heard, our Prince marched directly to his Army, gave orders for conveiance of victuals from all parts, ſent to haſten forwards his confederates, imparted the anſwer to the old Emperor, cauſed the inſolence of the King of *China* to be publiſhed, that all the world might know the juſtneſs of his cauſe; yet before his departure he went to take leave of his own father, who endued with a ſingular and Fatherly affection, kiſſed him a thouſand times, made ſolmne prayers for his proſperity, drew of his Imperial Ring, and gave it him, telling him that he ſhould never ſee him againe, for that he was haſting to his laſt reſt, and calling *Odmar*, bad him farewell, requiring his faithfulneſs to his ſon. The Prince having performed this duty, returned to *Samercand*, where the Empreſs his wife remained, whom he took along with him in this journy, as the maner of that Country is, and ſo preſently departed, committing the charge and care of his Kingdome in his abſence to one *Samay*, a man well practiſed in Affaires, who alſo had had the charge of our Prince in his youth.

His Piety towards his Father.

youth. Theſe things being diſpatched, he marched forwards in the mideſt of his Army, which conſiſted of fifty thouſand horſe, and a hundred thouſand footmen, relying principally on the Forces of the great *Cham* his Uncle: yet he left order that the reſt of his Forces ſhould be ready to advance upon the firſt command, as ſoon as he ſhould be joyned with his Uncles Army. In his march he was ſtayed by the way in regard of ſome diſtemper of his body contracted by reaſon of his change of the aire yet the forces which *Catiles*, Captain of the Army of the great *Cham* conducted, went daily forwards. Now the newes of his diſtemprature was bruted abroad in all places, yet did he not neglect to ſend to the great *Cham*, and often to advertiſe him of the ſtate of his health, to the end that the ſame ſhould not cauſe any alteration which might ariſe in that great Empire whereunto he was lately advanced: for he was very ſuſpitious of a great Lord, named *Calix* who was diſconted therewith, and had not yet acknowledged him as all others his ſubjects had: and indeed it was not without cauſe that he ſuſpected him, for *Calix* being informed that the forces of the great *Cham* were advanced beyond the mountaines, having paſſed the River of *Meau*, and were encamped at *Bouprou*, and that *Tamerlane* was ſick, he thought it a fit time for his enterprize, and thereupon aſſembling the greateſt part of his moſt faithful followers, he told them that now was the time for them to ſhake off the yoke of the *Parthians*, who otherwiſe would enſlave them; and ſeeing that now their Prince was ſo badly minded as to tranſlate the Empire to *Tamerlane* of his own minde without calling them to Councel which had intereſt in the election, that this was the onely means to aſſure their liberty, which otherwiſe was like to be loſt: He cauſed alſo a rumor to be ſpread, that *Tamerlane* was very ſick, the Emperor old and crazy, and that his forces were far ſeparated from him; yet like cunning Traytors, they diſpatched away a meſſenger to the great *Cham*, to aſſure him that they bended not their forces againſt him, but were his faithful and obedient Subjects; and they onely Armed themſelves becauſe they would not be governed by the *Parthians*, their ancient enemies.

His ſickneſs.

His Policy.

The Rebellion of Calix.

The Rebels ſubtilty.

As ſoon as our Prince was advertiſed of the pretences of *Calix*, he marched one daies journy forward, to the end that he might approach unto *Calibes*, who, what face ſoever he ſet on the matter,

yet

yet hearkened what would become of *Calix*, that he might likewiſe make ſome commotion. This *Calibes* was by *Tamerlane* made Commander of his Avanguard, which conſiſted of *Parthians*, yet had joyned with him the Prince of *Thanais*, without whom he could not do any thing. *Tamerlane* alſo gave ſpecial commandment, that the paſſages (which were not many) ſhould be diligently guarded, to the end that the King of *China* ſhould not be advertiſed of theſe tumults: and ſo giving to *Odmar* the leading of his Avanguard, he haſted forwards; And ſurely it was high time for him ſo to do, or elſe all had been revolted; for *Calix* having aſſembled a hundred thouſand fighting men, preſented himſelf before the great City of *Cambalu*, chief of the Province of *Cathai*, the inhabitants whereof came out to meet him, receiving him with all the joy that might be.

Tamerlanes Prudence.

His march againſt Calix.

Tamerlane in his march went to *Caindu*, and from thence to *Calatia*, where he expected to meet with the forces of his native Country of *Sachetai*, yet did he not neglect to ſend forward his Army towards *Cambalu*, which cauſed the inhabitants, to their great terror, to think that all his forces were already on their neck. *Calix* perceiving that the Citizens begun already to repent his entertainment, thought it not ſafe to remaine amongſt them, and therefore withdrawing himſelf, he ſent for his forces from all parts, reſolving to meet *Tamerlane* in the field, and to put all upon the event and hazard of a battel. He drew out of *Cambalu* fifty thouſand men, whereof twenty thouſand were Citizens, the other thirty thouſand were the Gariſon-ſouldiers placed there by the old Emperor, *Calix* having corrupted their Leaders, and ſo procured them to joyn with him in this revolt. In ſhort, having aſſembled all his forces, his Army conſiſted of fourſcore thouſand horſe, and one hundred thouſand footmen, which he gathered from all parts.

Calix leaves Cambalu.

The number of Calix Army

In the mean time *Tamerlane's* Army marching forward, his Scouts which were two thouſand horſe, had news of the Army of *Calix*, which came forward directly towards them, of which they ſpeedily advertiſed the Emperor, who thereupon preſently ſent two thouſand horſe more, to the end that they ſhould keep the paſſages of a certain River called *Brore*, by which River victuals were conveyed to his Army: as alſo to win time, the Prince well knowing that the motions of a civil war are furious

Tamerlanes Prudence.

at the beginning, and that therefore its beſt to reſiſt ſlowly, alwayes drawing them out at length, if it be poſſible, For when means, money and victuals fail, the people uſe to be ſenſible of their faults, and to return home.

The old Emperor ſent to him to adventure all upon a battel, delivering up into his hands the ſafety of his life and eſtate, that thereby he might end his daies in peace: By this means forces came to *Tamerlane* on all hands, whoſe Army daily encreaſed, whereas on the contrary the enemies Army was then in its chiefeſt force, and began to feel the want of victuals.

Calix was about fourty yeers old, a Captaine renouned with the great *Cham*, and one of the chiefeſt in dignity and place about him, ſo that many of the *Tartars* had alwayes reſpected him as a perſon moſt worthy of the Empire, if the glory of *Tamerlane* and his reputation had not ſo far exceeded.

The Battel between Tamerlane and Calix.

The Armies began to be in view one of another about eight a clock in the morning, and many skirmiſhes began betwixt them before they came to the maine battel. The place wherein they met at that time, was a great Plain, with like advantage on either part. *Odmar* led the Avanguard, wherein were fourty thouſand horſe, and eighty thouſand foot, which he divided into three ſquadrons; the firſt whereof he ſent before him to begin the battel. *Tamerlane* marched in the ſame order, but his ſquadrons were much ſtronger. The footmen of both made the right and left wings. *Tamerlane* had drawn out ſix thouſand *Parthian* horſemen, and two thouſand *Tartarian* for his Areareguard, which he committed to his faithful ſervant *Axalla*; a man of a great judgement, quick of conceit, and in great eſteem amongſt the ſouldiers, although he being a Chriſtian, worſhipped God in an other manner then they; and he had many other Chriſtians with him, whom he had drawn from the *Georgians*, and the *Euxine* Sea, who fought with great agility.

Calix on the other ſide, who was a well ſpoken man, was exhorting, and encouraging his ſouldiers to fight for his Fortune, and the liberty of their Nation; he divided his Army into three maine Battels, himſelf remaining in the middeſt encompaſſed with his footmen, and ſo the Battels joyned, where, after a terrible fight, *Calix* fell into *Axalla's* hands, being taken fighting valiantly, which *Axalla* cauſed to be preſently proclaimed thorow

Calix beaten and taken priſoner.

the

the Army, to the overthrow of the courage of all the adverſaries, who hereupon immediately fled. *Calix* was kept till the next day, and then by a Councel of War was adjudged to death; whereupon *Tamberlane* cauſed his head to be ſtricken off, the which he ſent as a preſent to the inhabitants of *Cambalu*: The like he cauſed to be done to all the chief Leaders, not out of a cruel diſpoſition, but enforced thereto by neceſſity, knowing very well that the way to cut off the foot of Civil War, is to puniſh the heads of the ſame, which as *Hydra*'s grow up too faſt.

Calix condemned and executed.

Afrer this *Tamerlane* with his Army marched into the Kingdome of *Cathay*, a Country rich in graſs, and all kind of paſtures, abounding with great quantity of beaſts, and people, which knew not what war meant; and the Prince gave command that they ſhould not be uſed as enemies, but as his good Subjects, and whereas diverſe Cities had adheared to *Calix*, they came now and humbled themſelves before him, craving pardon, which he gave them, enjoyning them only to provide victuals for his Army, which alſo they willingly did. This example of lenity was of no ſmall importance for the appeaſing of others, which had put all their hope in extremity, reſolving to ſell their lives deer, and eſpecially the inhabitants of *Cambulu* had taken this reſolution, but being informed of the Emperors clemency, they changed their purpoſe: yet as the Army daily approached neerer, their fears encreaſed, but *Tamerlane* was daily informed by his friends in the City, that the inhabitants reſolved to obey the Conqueror; and therefore leaving his Army at *Gonſa*, he only ſent thirty thouſand to the City, which was the ordinary Gariſon, and within two hours after entred the City himſelf, where he was received with great magnificence: yet would he not pronounce their pardon, but referred all to the old Emperor, and to the ordinary courſe of juſtice: For which end he ſent one of his favourites to the old Emperor to certifie him of his victory, of the death of *Calix*, and that the chief of his faction remained priſoners with him; as alſo to know what juſtice he would appoint to be inflicted upon thoſe Citizens which were the authors of the revolt of this City, and ſo after eight dayes he departed, and not many daies after he had intelligence that the great *Cham*, his Uncle, had cauſed juſtice to be done on the chief movers of Sedition in *Cambalu*, ſo that the

Tamerlanes march into Cathai.

Cambalu yielded to him.

His departure from Cambalu. His policy.

the people complained of the old Emperors cruelty, but commended the mercy of *Tamerlane.*

When he came back to his Army, he was received of all his ſouldiers with loud acclamations, calling him, *Moſt great Emperor, and moſt victorious.* Amongſt his Captaines he diſcourſed of the beauty and greatneſs of the City of *Cambalu*, and afterwards asked *Odmars* adviſe whether it were not beſt for him to viſite the old Emperor; and ſo with his Empereſs to ſpend the winter with him at *Quinſay? Odmar* remembring the honour which he had received there, eaſily perceived his inclination to that journy, yet by all means diſſwaded him from it; to which *Tamerlane* anſwered, that he had alwayes found his fidelity and love to him, which he was ſorry that he could not recompence to the full; but (ſaith he) whereas I had thought to give my ſelf ſome eaſe: I perceive that inſtead of the delicacies, and pleaſures of *Quinſay*, I muſt make the deſerts of *Cipribit* my reſting place after my travelles in this new victory: yet a rumor being ſpread that the Prince intended to viſite the Emperor, every man began to deſire to return into his own Country, hoping to enjoy the ſweetneſs of his native ſoile: which *Tamerlane* being informed of, calling his Army to a Rendevouz, he thus ſpake unto them, "We have (my faithful ſouldiers) begun an enterpriſe againſt the King of *China*, who "hath of late repulſed even beyond the mountaines the *Tartarian* "name, but were hindred to our great grief by the fooliſh raſhneſs of *Calix*, and were driven to turn the bridle to puniſh him, "wherein you have all aſſiſted me. It grieves me that I cannot "as well boaſt of the freſh ſpoiles of a ſtranger, as I may (by the "means of your weapons) of thoſe of our unfaithful Subjects, and "as in times paſt of the fierce *Muſcovites*, againſt whom with your "aſſiſtance I made trial of my firſt Armes: but for this laſt victory "being againſt our own Subjects, I cannot ſpeak of it without "ſhedding tears, deſiring to bury ſuch victories in oblivion, togeather with all the glory and honour gotten thereby. Neither "do I recount theſe things to you, but to ſhew that I forget not "your faithfulneſs, and the great travel you have endured for my "ſake: We muſt not therefore be weary, but muſt turn our weapons againſt thoſe which imagine us to be full of troubles, whereas we are indeed victorious: Our companions, and all our amunition is advanced neer to our enemy already; we muſt in that

Odmars good councel.

Tamerlanes ſpeech to his Army.

place

"place (my ſouldiers, and friendly followers) paſs over the reſt "of Winter; Our Companions look for us; our enemies are ſe- "cure, and look not for us at this ſeaſon of the yeer, and know "that our Army that is already there, is not ſufficient for offence, "but only for defence. You ſhall receive double pay, the better "to furniſh you againſt the injury of cold; and as we ſhall be ap- "parelled with double garments, ſo I hope we ſhall be clothed "with double glory.

Having thus ſpoken, his ſouldiers all cryed, *One God in Heaven, and one Emperor on earth*, ſhewing their willingneſs to obey his commands.

The Prince after this remained there eight dayes longer, ſending back *Zamai* with twenty five thouſand horſe, and fifty thouſand foot to *Sachethay*, for the ſafety of his eſtate in thoſe parts: and ſo after ſolemne and publike prayers, the Army began to march forwards: He forgat not likewiſe to diſpatch away a meſſenger to the great *Cham* to acquaint him with all his purpoſes, which he approved very well of: By the ſame meſſenger he alſo beſeeched him in the ſpring to ſend him fifty thouſand men to recruit his Army, and ſome moneys for the payment of his ſouldiers, which alſo he granted; ſending alſo good ſtore of warlike munition, and plenty of victuals, knowing how much the ſucceſs of the war would advance the *Tartarian* greatneſſe and profit. His Piety.

The Army being upon their march, in thirty eight dayes came to *Cipribit*, yet met with many inconveniences by the way. There they had news of *Calibes*, who was glad to hear how buſineſſes had paſſed, and came to viſit the Prince, who entertained him very courteouſly, acquainting him with his purpoſe, and underſtood by him how all things paſſed in the Kingdome of *China*. The next day the Prince came to *Pazanfou*, where *Calibes* forces were, who had often fought with, and tried the valour of the *Chinois*, but found it much inferior to their own: There the Prince took a general Muſter of all his Army, cauſed them to be paid, took notice of their countenance, whileſt they all cryed out, *God ſave the victorious and invincible Emperor*, according to their cuſtome. His march towards China.

The Prince of *Thanais*, who commanded the Army with *Calibes* had diligently viewed the wall, and the wayes by which he might forcibly enter into *China*, and had ſent many Spies by certaine

taine wayes thorow the mountaines into that Country, by whom he was advertiſed of all their proceedings: He had alſo gained by his curteſie a Lord of thoſe mountaines, called the Lord of *Vaucheſu*, who commanded over a great Country, who being deſirous of a new Maſter, and to ſubmit to *Tamerlane*, had told the Prince of *Thanais*, that he was able to do the Emperor good ſervice, and to help him much in his wars againſt the *Chinois*: This the Prince of *Thanais* diſcovered to *Tamerlane*, who was very deſirous to ſpeak with this Lord; whereupon a day was appointed, and *Tamerlane* without moving of his Army, went to the tents of the Prince of *Thanais* where this foreſaid Lord meet him; and the Emperor having heaped upon him many gifts of fair horſes, and rich furs, and other rare things; this Lord ſpake thus unto him, "Know, my Lord, that it is but loſt labour for you to think "that with your Armies you ſhall be able to force this wall made "by the *Chinois* to hinder the incurſions of your Subjects: the "Defendants have too much advantage therein; I doubt not of "your ſouldiers valour and courage, I know you have conquered "many Nations with them, and that whatſoever you command "them they will effect it or die in the enterprize: I know that you "have great and wiſe Captaines with you, and that you of all "perſons in the world, are moſt worthy to command them: But "all this will be but in vain againſt the wall of the *Chinois*, where I "aſſure you are fifty thouſand men to keep it; neither can you ſtay "there ſo ſhort a time, but there will come fifty thouſand more to "aſſiſt them, led by one *Xianxi* who hath already received ſuch a "commandment: The King of *China* will himſelf follow, who will "give you battel with two hundred thouſand horſemen, and as "many foot; and though happily your Fortune, and valour may "carry away the victory, yet I believe it will coſt you dear: But "to ſhew you how much the reputation and courteſies of your ſer-"vants have prevailed with me, I will direct you in a way whereby "fifty thouſand of your men may go into *China*, whom I "my ſelf will conduct, and they ſhall come upon thoſe which "guard the wall in a manner before they be diſcovered. In the "mean time you ſhall lead your Army to a place which I will di-"rect you to, where you may win eaſily a mountaine which will "give you great advantage againſt the *Chinois*. For I aſſure my "ſelf, that when they ſhall perceive your men to be paſſed; they

A Chinois Lord comes to Tamerlane.

His ſpeech to Tamerlane.

will

"will loſe their courage, ſo that you may eaſily win the paſſage "to aſſiſt your Army, which ſhall be led by me amongſt them; "and to aſſure you of my fidelity, I will deliver into your hands "my wife, my only ſon, and two little daughters. I have alſo one "brother who, I aſſure my ſelf will follow me to do you "ſervice.

The Emperor having heard this, much rejoyced at it, hoping that his affaires would ſucceed happily, and kept this very ſecret, not revealing it to the Prince of *Thanais* himſelf, none being preſent at the diſcourſe, but the Lord and his Interpreter, and ſo heaping new favours upon him, he was conducted back by the Prince of *Thanais* with all the honour that might be.

So the Emperor returned to his quarters, and the next day imparted the whole matter unto *Odmar*; and then calling *Calibes*, he asked what he had learnt concerning *China* during his abode there: To which *Calibes* made this anſwer, "Know, my "Lord, that I am your ſlave to obey you; but ſeeing you com- "mand me to give an account of all that I know concerning the "Kingdome of *China*, for that I have remained theſe ſix moneths "upon the borders: I can aſſure you that the King of *China* who "now reigneth, is of great reputation, and hath encreaſed the "limits of his Kingdome, more then any of his predeceſſors: "His ſtrength conſiſteth in this wall oppoſed againſt us, which he "hath made to prevent the inrodes of our Nation: I believe there "are above fifty thouſand to defend it, and that of his beſt train- "ed ſouldiers, and I know no good means to force this wall with- "out much hazard and great loſs of your men.

Calibes ſpeech to Tamerlane.

To this *Tamerlane* anſwered, I hope that the great God, whoſe honour I will defend againſt thoſe Idolaters, will find out meanes to effect it; and ſo diſmiſing *Calibes*, he appointed his Army to remove to a certain place, where he meant to chuſe out fifty thouſand men, whom he would deliver to the Prince of *Thanais*, and *Axalla*; which accordingly he did, and directed them to follow this *Chinois* Lord, who was now againe come to him, and to do as they ſhould be directed by him: In the mean time himſelf with all the reſt of his Army approached the wall directly over againſt *Zanguiſon*.

Tamerlanes confidence of ſucceſs.

The Army led by the Prince of *Thanais* having marched ten leagues by the conduct of the *Chinois* Lord, entered without reſiſtance

Forces ſent into China.

ſiſtance, and after a ſhort repaſt, they marched directly towards thoſe that guarded the wall, who ſuſpected no ſuch matter, but only had an eye to thoſe which came to force the wall. But it fell out far otherwiſe, for juſt as *Tamerlane* with his Army came to the wall, they ſaw *Axalla* with twenty thouſand, who was followed by the Prince of *Thanais* with thirty thouſand choice ſouldiers, who without any words fell upon the *Chinois*; and *Odmar*, who gave the firſt aſſault upon the wall, eaſily in that diſtraction brake thorow, and ſo the *Chinois* were cut off between the two Armies: and *Axalla* before the Prince of *Thanais* came up to him, had routed them; Great riches were gotten that day, and the King of *China's* cozen was taken priſoner, much gold was found as well on their Armes, as on their horſes furniture, they ſhewed no great valour.

The wall forced.

His firſt victory in China.

The news of this overthrow being carried to the King of *China*, who was now at *Quantifou*, it brought great aſtoniſhment to him, for that he judged it impoſſible to have been effected, ſo that every one was filled with tears, fears, and lamentations for their friends. Yet the King gathers forces from all parts, calling alſo the Prieſts, and ſuch as had the charge of his unholy holies to come unto him, commanding them to offer ſacrifices to their gods, whereof the Sun is the principal, requiring the ſame to be obſerved thorow all the Cities; and then that every one that was able to bear Armes, ſhould mount on horſback, and ſpeedily repaire to the King at *Paguinfou*, whither he ſuſpected that *Tamerlane* would march, for that it was one of the Cities neereſt to the borders. In the mean time *Tamerlane* beat down the wall, the better to aſſure his return, as alſo the Fortreſſes upon all the paſſages, all which upon his victory were eaſily ſurrendred to him. He ſhewed himſelf very courteous to the people upon the mountaines, and gave to the Lord that had conducted his Army, a Country which bordered upon his, wherein were ſeven or eight good ſowns, who came and delivered up the Keyes to him: he gave him alſo the Government of the Frontier-Province of *Xianxi*, ſhewing himſelf to be a Prince of his word, and reſerved the rewarding of his brother till he had farther opportunity.

The King of China's fear.

The King of China's ſuperſtition.

The wall beaten down.

Tamerlanes courteſie.

His gratitude.

Whileſt he was thus imployed, news was brought him that the King of *China* had aſſembled his forces, and was marching forward, himſelf being there in perſon; as alſo that he had ſtrengthened

ened the Garisons in all his Cities which of themselves were well fortified. Upon this intelligence *Tamerlane* called a Councel of War, and having heard the opinions of all his Captaines, he resolved to take in some famous City, that thereby his Army might be better provided for, and then to give the King of *China* battel in the field. For the effecting of the first, he resolved to assault *Paguinfou*, which was a great City strongly fortified, and well repleniſhed with people; and for this end he sent *Odmar* with fourty thousand horse to summon it, and to prevent the farther victualling of it, and the driving away of the cattel out of the champion-Country about it, which might nouriſh his Army: He also caused the Lord *Axalla* (whom now he had made Lieutenant General of all his foot) to follow *Odmar* with all his foot, which were neer a hundred and fifty thousand men well trained, and expert in war, himself marching immediately after with all his horsemen, Artillery, Ensignes, and other munitions belonging to the war, directly to *Paguinfou*.

His Policy.

He beſieges Paguinfou.

Odmar made such haste that he arrived unexpected by the Citizens, who rather looked for their King, then for an enemy: and having taken much cattel, wherewith that Country abounded, he pitched his tents on the farther side of the City: there he continued two or three dayes, giving the City many Alarms, till the Infantry led by that brave Christian *Genuois* shewed themselves, in the plaine of *Paguinfou*: Then was the City summoned, but they returned answer, That they were resolved to live and die in the service of their Prince. By the way you must understand, that about fourty yeers before, the Father of this present King of *China* had conquered this City and Country from the *Tartars*, and had so planted the same with new Colonies, that but few of the *Tartarians* remained: but onely in the flat Country, and some small walled Towns, who all came with their keyes, and willingly submitted to *Tamerlane*, whereby he had great plenty of victuals in his Army, which made him hope for good success, there being nothing that doth sooner overthrow great Armies, then the want thereof.

Formerly taken from the Tartars.

Thus was *Paguinfou* beſieged round, the footmen lying within a flight-shoot of the walls, the Citizens and souldiers using their best indeavours for their defence, and *Tamerlane* doing the like for their offence.

Axalla having viewed a great Suburb, which was in length almoſt half a league, ſuppoſed that the Citizens kept no watch there, & therfore acquainting the Emperor with his purpoſe, in the
A Suburb taken by ſtorme. firſt watch of the night, his men being all ready with ſcaling ladders, he aſſaulted the ſame in ſundry places, and after a great fight entred and cut in pieces at leaſt eight thouſand men which were within the ſame: yet on one ſide where they expected to be aſſaulted, he loſt many of his men. The taking of this Suburb did greatly aſtoniſh the Citizens, who obſerving the valour of the *Tartarians* began to ſuſpect their own ſafety: by this Suburb there ran a river, which being now under the command of *Axalla*, he ſtopt all proviſion from going to the City.

In the mean time the King of *China*'s Army approached, which was very great; whereupon the Emperor determined to go in perſon, and meet him with the greateſt part of his horſemen, but to leave moſt of his foot to continue the ſiege, being very deſirous to take the City; for the accelerating whereof, he cauſed his Engines for battery to approach, as Rams, and ſuch like; ſo that the City was aſſaulted on two ſides very couragiouſly, and in the
The wall won. end, thorow the valour of *Axalla*, who gave an aſſault with twenty thouſand of his beſt ſouldiers, he won the wall, and at the command of the Emperor lodged there, who deſired rather to have the City by Treaty then ſtorme, the City being great and rich, and
Tamerlanes Prudence. the enemy but thirty leagues from thence, and therefore he feared leſt his Army ſhould be found in diſorder, and knowing alſo that rich ſouldiers never fight well. Beſides, he intended to draw out of that wealthy City ſuch things as he ſtood in need of, and to make it his magazine for the time to come. Yet though the wall was won, the enemies wanted not heart to defend themſelves valiantly, hearing that their King was coming for their reliefe: but it ſo happened that an Engine ſhooting a bullet, ſlew the gover-
The City ſurrendred. nour; whereupon the Citizens were ſo diſcouraged, that they reſolved to yield, ſaving their lives, and the ſouldiers to march away with horſe and armes. The conditions were admitted, and there came out of the City eighteen thouſand ſouldiers, almoſt all the inhabitants remaining behind: This ſiege had laſted two moneths, and the City had in it at firſt thirty thouſand ſouldiers. *Axalla* had
Axalla's modeſty. the honour of winning this City, and therefore was made Governour of it, and all the Country belonging to it; but he beſeeched

the

the Emperor to beſtow it upon ſome other perſon, reſerving for himſelf the hope of his Maſter, in whoſe fortune he would take part: This gave great content to *Tamerlane*, who much deſired the ſervice of *Axalla*; and upon this refuſal the charge was conferred upon the Prince of *Thanais*, with the title of *Vice-Roy*: Then did *Tamerlane* give notice of his affaires to the old Emperor, and having paid his ſouldiers, and ſettled all things in the beſt manner he could, he marched forward; and taking a general Muſter of his whole Army, Horſe and Foot, he found them to be diminiſhed ten thouſand men only. And ſo with his Army he ſpent one whole day in prayer, calling upon the immortal, inviſible, and invincible, and incomprehenſible God, and then went directly to meet the enemy, who was at *Sintehu* with all his own & the forces of his allies, and as ſoon as he received news that *Tamerlane*'s Army was advanced over the River of *Chuliſu*, the King of *China* marched directly to them with great magnificence: there was nothing to be ſeen in his Army, but Gold and precious ſtones: He himſelf uſually rode in a Chariot whereof every part ſhone with Gold, Pearles, Rubies, and Diamonds. He was of the age of about three and thirty, and had been brought up in pleaſures, not under the bloody Enſigne of *Mars*: So that he was very inſolent in threatenings, bravadoes, and defying to the battel: He often accuſed *Tamerlane* for ſurprizing him before he was ready, not giving him warning, &c.

Tamerlane's Piety.

The riches of the Chinois.

The rumour of his riches fired the ſpirits of the *Tartarians*, that they longed to be at the battel: and ſo both ſides haſted forwards, and in the way there was a City called *Tunichevoy*, ſurrendred to *Tamerlane*, which afforded him much refreſhing for his Army: and thus the two Armies drawing neer together, *Tamerlane* made choice of a place in his judgement moſt advantageous for the battel; and having ſet down to *Odmar* the order which he would have to be obſerved, he longed to ſee his enemy; then did he ſend before him five or ſix thouſand horſe as Scouts under *Calibes*, and himſelf went with them, and having viewed the great confuſed Army of his enemies, which came continually forward, he commanded *Calibes* to retire himſelf ſo ſoon as they drew neer to him, *And bring* (ſaith he) *this great cloud to me, which I hope ſoon to diſperſe*: and ſo retiring to his Army, he encouraged them, aſſuring them of the victory. He placed all his foot-

Tamerlane prepares for the Battel.

footmen, which were about a hundred and twenty thouſand, along a mountaine, planting great ſtore of Artillery for their guard; many of his foot-ſouldiers were armed after the Chriſtian manner, who were all commanded by *Axalla*: His horſemen were in Battalia in a great plaine, who upon any diſadvantage could retire to the aſſiſtance of the Footmen: the horſemen were eighty thouſand; *Calibes* with the *Scythians* were in the Avantguard, being thirty thouſand horſe, who were to receive *Odmar* when he ſhould retreat from the enemy, as he was commanded; thirty thouſand more were appointed for *Odmar*, and *Tamerlane* himſelf remained in the Areare at one of the wings of his footmen: His purpoſe was to let that ſixty five thouſand horſe under two ſuch gallant Captaines, to break the force of the enemy, hoping after them to have a good market, cauſing his foot to march forward, and reſerving with himſelf twenty thouſand of his beſt horſe, who of themſelves were able to make a new Battel if any miſchance ſhould befall the former: For he underſtood that it was the cuſtome of the Kings of *China* to encloſe themſelves in the middeſt of their Chariots with their footmen, and not to hazard their perſons, but upon extremity. The *Chinois* failed not to
The Battel begins. march directly unto *Calibes* the whole Army following and ſetting upon him: *Calibes* with his ſix thouſand *Scythian* horſe, after their uſual manner, in retreating gave many charges, giving and receiving hurt. The King of *China* marched with much gallantry with his Army, which ſeemed to be twice ſo big as that of *Tamerlane's*: He had very many armed Chariots, wherein he put his principal truſt; they had much Gold and Silver, as well in the trappings of their horſes, as one their Armour, which gliſtered exceedingly againſt the Sun, to the admiration of the *Tartars*. *Tamerlane*, who with a troop of horſe beheld the *Chinois* marching after *Calibes*, commended greatly the drawing forth of their men to compell *Calibes* to fight, endeavouring to diſcover and note with his eye the place where-abouts the Kings perſon was, having by him the *Chinois* Lord to inſtruct him, who knew well the manner of their fight. They had no Avantguard, but were all in a groſs commanded by the King incloſed with his Chariots, which being ſhewed to *Tamerlane* by this Lord, he turned to thoſe Captaines that were neer him, and ſaid, *Yet muſt we diſperſe this guilded cloud, and the King of* China *and my ſelf muſt make a partition thereof.*

Thus

Thus having ſufficiently viewed the enemy, and obſerved their manner of marching, he thought it not convenient to ſuffer them to take breath, nor to rally, being ſomething diſordered in their march, whereupon he ſent to *Calibes*, to will him to begin the fight; and when thoſe that were with him ſhould be weary, to retreat to him: But as ſoon as his *Scythians* heard this word *Fight*, they required the firſt charge with a young Lord that commanded over them called *Zinchabanes*, making it to appear to the *Chinois*, to what end their former flight was, charging very furiouſly upon the formoſt of the enemies, which occaſioned the firſt beginning of the Battel: And indeed there could not be ſeen a more gallant onſet, wherein the *Scythians* deſired to manifeſt the valour of their Nation, and to procure honour to their Prince. This fight endured a long hour before they had overthrown *Calibes*: *Tamerlane* beheld all patiently, ſaying, that the great multitude (how diſorderly ſoever they were) would at length carry it away from the order and valour of his ſouldiers; yet could there not be diſcerned any alteration of his countenance, adverſity and proſperity being both alike ſo indifferent to him.

The Scythians charge the Chineis.

Tame lanes conſtancy.

Calibes being wounded retired himſelf neer to the Emperor, having with him two thouſand horſe that were rallied again, many more flocking to him: The Emperor viewed his wound, cauſing him to be conducted behind his footmen, and care to be taken for the dreſſing of his wound, and of ſuch others as were wounded with him. *Calibes* with his thirty thouſand *Scythians* was not able to charge thorow the *Chinois*, but when they retreated, *Odmar* with his *Parthian* horſemen advanced forward, and uſed them more roughly, for he ran clean thorow them, and returned by the right wing of the Army, where he fought moſt valiantly and having beaten them even within the Kings chariots, he thought he ſhould not do wiſely to attempt the breaking of ſuch forces.

Calibes wounded retreats.

The Parthians charge thorow.

The King of *China* coming forwards, and the horſemen that had been broken by *Odmar*, joyning themſelves to him, *Odmar* ſent to *Tamerlane*, deſiring him that the Footmen and Artillery might advance forward, ſending him word that he might aſſure himſelf of the victory. Hereupon *Tamerlane* commanded *Axalla* to advance with fifty thouſand foot, and part of the Artillery, requiring him to ſet upon the Chariots, and to make an entrance. The Artillery marching in the firſt place did greatly aſtoniſh the

The foot charge.

enemy; for the Governours of the horſes belonging to the Kings Chariots could not rule them : it made alſo a great ſpoile. *Axalla* perceiving the diſorder, haſted forwards till they came to hand-blows. The King of *China* had yet about his perſon a hundred and fifty thouſand men : Yet *Axalla* full of courage, fought ſo valiantly, that they never beheld any man to do more bravely. During this fight, *Odmar* againe charged the horſemen that were retired to the Kings aid, and put them to flight. Then did *Tamerlane* himſelf march forward with the reſt of the Footmen for the aid of *Axalla*, and brake thorow, even to the perſon of the King of *China*, who as yet was encloſed within a ſecond rank of Chariots with about thirty or fourty thouſand men, and after he had fought two or three hours, the horſe aſſiſting the foot, and they principally whom the Prince had kept as a reſerve, the King at length remained woundedin the power of *Tamerlane*, the battel being won, and the enemies Camp forced. The fight endured eight hours, and the night coming on, ſaved the lives of many of the *Chinois*. There were ſlaine two Kings, Allies to the King of *China*. Ineſtimable riches were gotten in golden veſſels, preecious ſtones, and as fair, and rich Chariots as could poſſibly be ſeen.

Axalla's valor

Tamerlane chargeth.

The King of China beaten.

The Emperor would not ſee the Captive King, till the next day: but being mounted on hoſeback he rode about the field to ſtay the ſlaughter, and to rally his men, that the accuſtomed watch might be kept, whereof he gave the charge unto *Axalla*, commanding him alſo to keep the King of *China* in the middeſt of his ſouldiers, who was dreſſed of the wound which he had received in his right arme. It was a ſtrange ſight to ſee the diverſity of the enemies weapons, and the variety of their Streamers and Enſignes, which ſeemed afar off as beautiful as the diverſity of colours plentiful. The King of *China*'s Army was very great, conſiſting of a hundred and fifty thouſand horſe, and two hundred thouſand footmen: but the greateſt part of them were rude and barbarous people, far inferiour to *Tamerlane*'s in valour, who ſuffered themſelves to be ſlaine one upon another, not marking their advantages, and having little skill in warlike affaires.

Tamerlane continued on horſeback, till about two a clock in the morning, when as they brought him a Tart, and his water, for he never dranke wine, and then lying down upon a Carpet, he paſſed the reſt of the night untill morning. After this ſo great a victory,

Tamerlane's temperance.

victory, there was never the leaſt boaſting, or vaunting heard to proceed out of his mouth. The next day after the burial of the dead he publikly gave thanks to God for his victory. Then cauſed the wounded to be cured, and amongſt others *Calibes*, who more through the diſtemperature of the aire, then from the danger of the wound, found himſelf very ill, yet would he not omit his duty in commanding the Van, which was very grateful to *Tamerlane*, for that he being a *Scythian*, was greatly beloved of his Nation.

His humility and modeſty. His Piety.

Theſe things being diſpatched, he ſent unto *Axalla* to bring forth his priſoner the King of *China*; and when he approached, the Emperor iſſued out of his Tent, and went to receive him. This King came with a very proud and haughty countenance, and approaching neer to the Emperor, he by his Interpreter, asked of *Axalla* which was he? and being ſhewed him, he ſpake in an haughty language after this manner: *The gods whom I worſhip, being provoked againſt my Nation and people, have conſpired againſt my good fortune, and made me this day thy priſoner: But foraſmuch as it is reported over all the world, that* Tamerlane *maketh war for the honour of his Nation, thou ſhouldſt be content with this glory, that the Lord of the world, and childe of the Sun is in thy power to receive ſuch laws as thou pleaſeſt to preſcribe unto him.* This he ſpake in a brave manner, without any other humbling of himſelf: The Emperor on the other ſide ſaluting him very courteouſly, led him into his Tent.

The King of China brough before him.

The King of China's proud ſpeech.

Tamerlane's courteſie.

This King of *China* was a great Prince, having two hundred famous Cities within his Kingdome; which alſo is a fruitful and plentiful Country, wherein are Mines of Gold and Silver, much Musk and Rhubarb: It abounds in Fiſh and Fowl, and hath much Silk and Porclane, with Cotton and Linnen, &c.

The riches of China.

Then did *Tamerlane* aſſemble his Captaines to conſult about the diſpoſal of the King; and how the victory ſhould be beſt improved. At the ſame time he received news by *Odmar*, that the Kings brother, who eſcaped out of the battel, was at *Quantou*, which he had ſtrongly fortified, and that great ſtore of forces began to adjoyn themſelves to him: Hereupon he commanded two thouſand *Parthian* horſe to convey the King to *Paguinfou*, and from thence to *Burda*, where he was to be kept carefully. Then did he reſolve upon the beſieging of *Quanton*, and if it were poſſible

ble to ſhut up the Kings brother therein, it being one of the principal ſeats that belonged to the King of *China*. It was fourty leagues from the place where the battel was fought. Thither therefore he ſent a good party of his Army under *Odmar*, who pitched his Tents about the City: But the Kings brother was gone. The Emperor in the mean time ſummoned, and took in many leſſer Cities, which yielded wholly to his mercy, making great lamentation for their Captive King, yet the gentleneſs of the Conqueror made them to take all their loſſes with patience, and the rather becauſe they heard that he uſed their King courteouſly. The Kings brother alſo ſent Ambaſſadors to *Tamerlane*, craving leave to ſee the King, and to know of his health, which the Emperor willingly aſſented to.

Quantou beſieged.

Now the Kings brother hearing of the eſtate of the beſieged in *Quanton*, he reſolved either to relieve it, or to fight a battel, for which end he advanced ſtrait unto *Porchio*, making a bridge of boats to paſs over the River: But *Odmar* being informed when about fifty thouſand of his men were come over, ſuddenly ſet upon them, being out of order, and not informed of their enemies approach; alſo to prevent the coming over of the reſt to their aſſiſtance, he ſent a fir-boat down the ſtream againſt their bridge of boats, which brake it in ſunder, and where it was reſiſted, ſet all on fire; and ſo in a great battel overthrew them; the King of *Cauchin-China*, who was amongſt them, fighting valiantly, was ſlaine. The Kings brother who was on the other ſide of the River (not yet come over) ſaw his men ſlaine and drowned, and could not relieve them. This ſecond overthrow was of no ſmal importance, though it was but the third part of the Kings brothers Army. For the Citizens of *Quantou* hearing of it, and deſpairing of relief, ſent out ſome propoſals for their ſurrender.

Odmars Policy.

The King of China's brother overthrown.

Axalla which received them, preſently diſpatched away a faithful meſſenger to the Emperor to know his pleaſure therein: This was more welcome news to him then the overthrow of his enemies, wherefore he referred all to the ſufficiency, and fidelity of *Axalla*: So that upon treaty the City was ſurrendred to *Axalla*, who cauſed the Gariſon to come out, and received the Inhabitants into the Emperors protection, and all that would might continue in it unarmed: afterwards he entered into it, and was received

Quantou ſurrendred.

with

with great ſignes of joy by the inhabitants, who reſolved to entertaine the Emperor with all the ſolemnity that might be. *Axalla* put thirty thouſand men into it for a Garriſon, injoyning the Citizens to pay the Emperors Army four hundred and fifty thouſand Crowns: Preſently after he received a command from the Emperor to ſtay in the City himſelf, and to ſend all the reſt of his foot men unto him, which he commanded the rather, becauſe he underſtood that Ambaſſadors were coming to him from the Kings brother to treat of peace, and he preſumed the ſight of all his Army together ready to march, would ſtrike ſuch a terror into them, as would cauſe them the readilier to aſſent to good termes. Tamerlane's Policy.

The Ambaſſadors ſent by the Kings brother were of their chiefeſt men, whom *Tamerlane* entertained with all humanity, cauſing his greatneſs to appear to them, as alſo the activity of his horſemen whereby they might diſcerne that it would tend to the deſtruction of their Country if they agreed not with him: Then did the Ambaſſadors deliver their meſſage, which conſiſted of two branches: One was for the delivery of their King, the other for the preſervation of their Country: The Emperor anſwered, that they ſhould deliver their meſſage in writing, and he would give a ſpeedy anſwer: Their Propoſitions were to leave *Paguinfou*, and all the Country beyond it, with all the Fortreſſes of the mountaines in *Tamerlanes* poſſeſſion: That they would pay all the charges of his Army from that day forward: And that they would give two millions of gold for the ranſome of their King: To this the Emperor anſwered, that he would keep that which he had conquered within the Country, being his own as taken by his Arms. That he would have the River by which his Army was now encamped, and ſo along to the Sea, to be his Frontiers: That the King of *China* ſhould pay him yeerly two hundred thouſand Crowns, which ſhould be delivered at *Paguinfou* for acknowledgement of his ſubmiſſion to his Empire: That he ſhould pay five hundred thouſand Crowns in ready money for the charge of his Army: That the King of *China* ſhould be delivered, and that all the other *Chinois* priſoners ſhould pay ranſomes to particular men that took them, except thoſe which carried the names of Kings, who ſhould pay ten thouſand Crowns for their liberty and peace: And that no *Chinois* ſhould be kept for a ſlave, nor ſold for ſuch hereafter, The Ambaſſadors propoſals. Tamerlane's propoſals.

being under the Emperors obedience: That Traffick, and entercourſe of Merchants ſhould be free between both the Nations: That the King of *China* ſhould deliver his brother, and two other called Kings, with twelve principal men of the Country for Hoſtages to ſecure the peace: Theſe conditions, after they had conſulted together, were accepted of, hoping that time would reſtore again their ancient liberty, and in the mean time they muſt bear the yoke of the Conqueror. Then did *Tamerlane* ſend two thouſand horſe to fetch the King of *China*, that being at liberty he might ſolemnly ſwear to the peace; which accordingly he did, delivered the Hoſtages, and ſo went into his Kingdome to performe the other Articles, where he was almoſt worſhipped as a god, and received with all the joy that might be.

Peace concluded.

The King of China delivered.

Thus *Tamerlane* having ſettled his affairs, and provided for the aſſurance of his new conqueſt, left *Odmar* to govern the ſame, leaving with him thirty thouſand horſe, and fifty thouſand foot to furniſh all the Fortreſſes and ſtrong places, giving him in charge to make his chief reſidence at *Quantifou*, to fortifie well the paſſages and to build a new Fort at *Dermio*, the better to ſtrengthen his borders: He left him all neceſſaries, and commended the Lord of the mountaines, who had been ſo ſerviceable to him; his brother he took with him, giving him large preferment in *Zachethay*: He alſo carried along with him many of the new conquered people, to plant them in his own Country, ſending other Colonies in their ſtead, which he did, becauſe he found them a light people, and ſuch as affected novelties.

Odmar made Governor.

Tamerlanes gratitude.

His Prudence.

Tamerlane ſent to acquaint the old Emperor with all theſe things, having two of the greateſt and faireſt Cities in all *China* in his poſſeſſion, and an hundred leagues of Land, extending his borders to a River, by which he might go to the enemy, but they could not come to him without paſſing over the ſame: He deſired alſo above all things, that all the Idols which were within his conqueſt ſhould be beaten down, and commanded the worſhipping of *one God*.

His poſſeſſions in China.

Then did his Army, wherein was much ſickneſs, begin to march, and *Tamerlane* hearing of more forces that were coming towards him out of *Tartary*, he ſent to ſtop them, commanding them to march to *Cambalu*, whither himſelf alſo was going, hearing that the old Emperor intended to meet him, and to entertain him with great magnificence in the City.

His return into Tartary.

Odmar

Odmar being thus ſevered from *Tamerlane's* ſide, all his favour was turned to *Axalla*, of whoſe prudence, valour, and fidelity he had ſuch large experience in theſe wars, ſo as the report of his valour did flye thorow all the Empire. *Calibes* led the Avantguard, and *Axalla* was in the Battel neer to the Emperor, who beſtowed upon him two hundred thouſand Crowns yeerly to maintaine his ordinary expences. And thus after certaine daies journey, news was brought of the old Emperors arrival at *Cambalu*: wherefore *Tamerlane* leaving his Army to winter in a faire and fertile Country, and diſmiſſing many of his ſouldiers, he haſted thitherwards, and when he was arrived within four leagues of *Cambalu*, all the Princes of the Emperors Court came to receive him there, together with all the chiefeſt Citizens to congratulate his admirable ſucceſs: The Prince having received every one according to his wonted courteſie, yet retaining convenient Majeſty, he was beheld by all with great contentment: He had with him the Empereſs his wife, who had not left him in all this journey: And the next day the old Emperor honoured him ſo much as to come to meet him with all the magnificence that might be. *Tamerlane* preſented him with all the richeſt Chariots, and faireſt horſes that he had won: and the old Emperor being very deſirous to ſee his daughter, her Chariot was uncovered, and he cauſed her to enter into his own: But the Prince remained on horſeback, whom the eyes of all the people could not be ſatisfied with admiring. *Tamerlane* alſo preſented *Calibes* to the Emperor, making a recital of all his faithfulneſs; whereupon the Emperor gave him an hundred thouſand Crowns for the encreaſe of his penſion: He alſo preſented *Axalla* to the Emperor, who being informed of his valour, gave unto him a hundred thouſand *Tartarirs* of Gold in a Principality, that he might declare how much he eſteemed his fidelity.

His liberality.

His entertainment at Cambalu.

His preſents to the old Emperor,

During *Tamerlanes* abode at *Cambalu* this winter, complaints came to him that *Bajazet* the great Turk had attempted to joyn the Empire of *Greece* to his own, reſolving alſo upon the ſiege of *Conſtantinople*, whereupon the Emperor of *Greece* ſent to him to crave his aid. *Axalla* who was of kin to this Emperor *Paleologus*, being deſirous to maintaine the Chriſtian Religion in *Greece*, ſtirred him up much unto this war: whereupon he ſent Ambaſſadors to *Bajazet*, to warn him in his name not to moleſt the *Greek* Emperor, who

He is ſtirred up againſt Bajazet.

He ſends Ambaſſadors to him,

who was his confederate: But *Bajazet* answered them very proudly, asking them what their Master had to do therewith, and that he should content himself with injoyning Laws to his own Subjects, and not to meddle with him who was none of them.

Bajazets proud answer.

This answer being returned, by *Axalla's* meanes, was very ill taken, so that *Tamerlane* resolved to hinder this enterprise of the *Ottomans*: for which end he obtained of the Emperor his Uncle, an hundred thousand footmen, and eighty thousand horsemen, hoping to have as many from his own Country of *Sachetay*, besides the Lords who would accompany him to win glory, from whom he made account of fifty thousand men more that they would bring along with them. Thus he departed from *Cambalu*, taking his leave of the old Emperor his father in Law, and of the Princess his wife (then left behind him for the comfort of her aged father) and departed towards *Samercand*, the place of his birth and seat of his Empire, leaving the forces granted him by the Emperor to come after him to *Ozara*, where he had appointed the general rendezous of his Army. This his departure was very grievous to the old Emperor, but more grievous of the Princes part towards his wife, who had never left him since they were first married: But nothing could withhold this brave Prince where honor was to be purchased, or where he might be profitable to his oppressed friends; For he would often say, That *he was born to this end, and that all his other imployments were but by the By, God having appointed, and called him to punish the pride of Tyrants.* He was accompanied with *Calibes*, and made the Prince of *Thanais* Colonel of all his footmen, which place *Axalla* had left, whom now he made Lieutenant General of all his Army, with command to lead his Avantguard, and *Calibes* the Arereward. Forces came to him from all parts: And the *Chinois* Lord being licensed by *Odmar*, marched towards him with twenty thousand men of his Subjects newly conquered, being desirous to shew his forwardness to the Emperor, as also to learn the manners, and fashions of strange Countries. When *Tamerlane* came neer *Samercand*, *Zamay* went to meet him, and neer a million of people blessing and and praising him with all manner of songs: There he remained about a moneth: In which space *Axalla* had rendevozed his Army at *Ozara*, from which also he advertised *Tamerlane* of the proceed-

Tamerlane's preparations against him.

Tamerlane's speech.

His entertainment at Samercand.

proceedings of *Bajazet*. Then did *Tamerlane* ſend for him to *Samarcand* to confer with him about ſeting forward of his Army. For although he was ſtill accompanied with renowned Princes and famous Captaines; yet were they no body in compariſon of *Axalla*, whoſe ſound judgement and counſel had won him ſuch credit with his Lord and Maſter, as by his adviſe he did althings, and without him not ing, which his ſo great authority and favor with his Prince, wanted not the envy of the Court; but that his great vertues, and rare-found courteſie (in ſo great fortune) together with ſo many great ſervices as he had done, ſupported him againſt the malice of the ſame. He upon this command from *Tamerlane*, leaving the charge of the Army at *Ozara* with the Prince of *Thanais*, came to *Samercand*, and there diſcourſed with him at large concerning the eſtate and order of his Army: and ſo ſhortly after they all departed to *Ozara*, where a new conſultation was held by which way he ſhould conduct his Army: as whether it was better to lead them by the coaſt of the *Muſcovite* directly towards *Capha*, or on the other ſide of the *Caſpian* Sea, by the skirts of *Perſia*; and after much diſcourſe, and ſundry opinions with their reaſons delivered, it was reſolved (although the way were the longer) to paſs by the *Muſcovite*, ſo to come to the *Georgians*, and to *Trepizond*, and from thence to enter into the *Ottomans* Kingdom.

Envy attends vertue.

This being reſolved on, they marched forward till at length they came to *Maranis*, where they ſtayed three dayes, looking for the *China* forces, whereof they received news: there alſo *Tamerlane* muſtered, and paid his Army: He had alſo news of fifteen thouſand horſemen ſent him by the *Muſcovite*, with a ſum of money, with leave for him to paſs thorow ſo much of his territories as ſhould be neceſſary, being glad that he ſet upon others, rather then on himſelf; and that ſuch great preparations ſhould fall upon them, whoſe greatneſs was as dreadful and dangerous to him as any other.

His march towards Bajazet.

His Auxiliaries.

Tamerlane cauſed a great quantity of victuals, and moſt part of the furniture of his Army to be ſent along the *Caſpian* Sea, which was a great eaſe and commodity to his men, which marching by Land, was of neceſſity to paſs ſome twenty leagues thorow places deſtitute both of victuals and water: Himſelf all the way coaſting along the Sea ſhore, paſſed his time in Hunting and Hawking,

His Prudence.

Hawking, to make the journey leſs tedious, his Army not coming neer him by ten leagues, which was ſo great that it extended it ſelf full twenty leagues.

Coming to the River *Edel* he ſtayed at *Zarazich*, whilſt his Army paſſed the River at *Mechet*, and two other bridges that he had cauſed to be made of boats for that purpoſe. Now that *Circaſſians*, and *Georgians* hearing of the approach of *Tamerlane* with his huge army, by their Ambaſſadors offered him all the help and aſſiſtance they could in his journy, as he paſſed that way. Theſe *Georgians* were, and yet were Chriſtians, a great and warlike people, of long time tributaries to the *Greek* Emperors; and afterwards ſometime tributaries, and ſometimes confederates to the *Perſians*: but alwayes enemies to the Turk, and therefore glad they were of *Tamerlanes* coming againſt them: of theſe warlike people *Axalla* drew great numbers to the ſervice of his Prince, who not a little eſteemed of them, being all tall men, very beautiful, of great ſtrength and courage, and withall, moſt expert ſouldiers, as having many times reſiſted the power of the *Ottoman* Kings, by reaſon of the advantage of their Country, which was rough, mountainous, and hard to come to. Theſe people every where kindly entertained *Tamerlane*, and plentifully relieved his Army with all neceſſaries. In paſſing thorow which, and other Countries, he took ſuch order with his ſouldiers, that none of the people by whom they paſſed were any whit injured by them, inſomuch that if a ſouldier had taken but an Apple or any other trifle, he died for it. And one of his ſouldiers having taken a little Milk from a Country-woman, and ſhe thereof complaining, he cauſed him preſently to be hanged, and his ſtomack to be ript, where the Milk that he had lately drunk being found, he payed the woman for it, who had otherwiſe without mercy dyed for her falſe accuſation: Which his great ſeverity was indeed the preſervation of his Army, being ſo great as that it was thought impoſſible to provide it with victuals, whereof yet there was not want, nor of any other thing neceſſary for the relief of man: his Camp being ſtill as a moſt populous and well-governed City, ſtored with all manner of things, whereunto both Artificers and Merchants reſorted from far Countries with their commodities as to ſome famous Mart: and the Country-people from every place without fear brought in their Country-commodities, for which they received preſent money, and ſo departed in peace.

The Georgians aſſiſt him.

His ſtrict diſcipline.

So

So marching on, he at length came to *Bachichich*, where he ſtood to refreſh his Army eight dayes, and there againe took a general muſter of them, finding, as ſome write, four hundred thouſand horſe and ſix hundred thouſand foot; but others that were preſent with him ſay, three hundred thouſand horſe, and five hundred thouſand footmen of all Nations: There alſo he generally payed them, and as his manner was, made an oration to them, informing them of ſuch orders as he would have obſerved, with much other military diſcipline, whereof he was very curious with his Captaines. His huge Army.

In the mean time *Bajazet* would not believe that *Tamerlane* durſt once look towards him, yea ſo exceeding barbarous was he, that he would not ſo much as ſuffer any man to ſpeak of him, or his Army to him, by reaſon of his pride. He alſo ſtrictly forbade all the bordering people to make any vows or prayers for *Tamerlanes* proſperity: But he was ſoon after awakened out of this Lethargy as we ſhall preſently hear. Indeed *Tamerlane* could hardly be perſwaded that *Bajazet* having ſubdued the greateſt part of *Grecia*, and much diſtreſſed the *Greek* Emperor, and having ſo great means to recover whatſoever he ſhould loſe in *Aſia*, would be ſo adventurous as to come over the ſtreits out of *Europe* to try the Fortune of a battel with him: but rather warily to protract the time, to weary him with wants, that in a ſtrange Country drew ſuch a world of people after him: wherein yet he found himſelf much deceived, for when he had paſſed the *Georgian* Country, and was come to *Buiſabnich*; *Axalla* (whom he had not ſeen in eight dayes before, becauſe he commanded the Avantguard of the Army) came to him with ſuch news as he knew would be moſt grateful to him: which was, that *Bajazet* had raiſed his beſiegers at *Conſtantinople* to come and defend his new conqueſts in *Aſia*, and that he was certainly reſolved to come to a pitched Battel with him, not ſo much truſting to the multitude of his men, as to the experience and valour of his ſouldiers, being long trained up in the wars. At which unexpected news *Tamerlane* greatly rejoyced, yet without inſolency and vaunting, but rather with the countenance of ſuch an one as judged the event of Battels to be alwayes doubtfull; ſaying ſome times, That *a ſmall number well conducted, did carry away the victory from the confuſed multitude.* Three daies after he ſtayed at *Buiſabnick*, cauſing his ſouldiers continually to march Bajazets Pride. Bajazet advanced towards him. Tamerlanes moderation.

He passeth the River Euphrates.

march forward, which at two places passed over the river *Euphrates*, which, he did the rather to maintaine his Army upon the spoile of the enemies Country, chusing rather there to attend his coming then amongst his friends and allies. All the Cities that yielded to him in the way as he marched, he favourably received; the other that refused to submit themselves to his obedience, he used with all extremity, especially the great and strong City of *Sebastia*, where certaine of the forerunners of his Army, were by the *Turks* that kept Garrison in it, cut off and slaine, and to despite him the more, the City gates were set open in contempt of him: whereupon being justly offended, he sent out certaine *Tartarian* horsemen, charging them upon paine of his displeasure so to behave themselves against their enemies that at his coming up to them he might finde either the City taken, or at least the gates shut up against him: and he had his men at so great command, that no danger was unto them more dreadful then his displeasure, neither did he punish any thing so severely as cowardize. Now the *Turkes* in *Sebastia* seeing these *Tartarian* horsemen marching towards the City, making little account of them, because their number was not great, issued out to meet them, where they were so furiously charged by these few horsemen, that they were glad to retire, and for hast to shut the gates against some of their own men, lest the enemie should have entered pell mell with them, which *Turkes* were there slaine at the gates of the City. Shortly after came *Tamerlane* with all the rest of his Army, and sat down before the City, where he lay still seven dayes not making any shew of violence at all. The defendants because the City was of great strength, thought that his purpose was by a long siege to distresse the same: But about the eight day, the Towers, and walls being undermined in sundry places, suddenly fell down, leaving large breaches for the enemy to enter; wherewith the *Turks* being dismayed surrendred the City to *Tamerlane* in hope so to have saved their lives, but he caused them all to be buried quick, and the City utterly to he razed: and then calling the Governour, whose life he had spared for that end, he bade him go and tell his Master what had happened to his strong City of *Sebastia*, and what himself had seen there; of which Tragical action, when the Governour had made report to *Bajazet*, he demanded of him whither of the two Armies he thought bigger or stronger; for he had

Turkish pride.

Turks beaten.

Sebastia taken.

had now assembled a mighty Army of three hundred thousand horse, and two hundred thousand footmen: whereunto the Governour having first craved pardon, answered: That it could not be in reason, but that *Tamerlane* had the greater Army, for that he commanded over far greater Countries: wherewith proud *Bajazet* being offended, replyed in great Choller. *Out of doubt the sight of the* Tartarian *hath so affrighted this coward, that he thinks every enemy to be two.* As *Bajazet* marched forward he heard a Country-Shepherd merrily pleasing himself with his homely pipe as he sat on the side of a mountaine feeding his small flock whereupon he stood still, and listened to him to the admiration of many, and at last brake forth into these words, *O happy shepherd, which hadest no* Sebastia *to lose!* bewraying therein his own discontentment, and yet withall shewing that worldly bliss consisteth not so much in possessing of much, subject unto danger, as in enjoying content in a little devoid of fears.

Bajazet's arrogance.

Note.

The rest of the Cities as *Tamerlane* marched forwards, warned by the destruction of *Sebastia*, yielded to him, the Citizens whereof he used courteously, especially the Christians, whom he set at liberty for the *Greek* Emperors sake, whom he sought therein to gratifie.

Tamerlanes favour to the Christians.

But *Tamerlane* had not gone far in the *Turkes* dominions before he was certainly informed that *Bajazet* was coming against him with a mighty Army, and was now within thirty leagues of him, which caused him from thence forward to march with his Army more close together. *Axalla* leading the Van, sent forth *Chianson* Prince of *Ciarchan* with four thousand *Parthian* horsemen, to get knowledge of the *Turkish* Army, and where *Bajazet* lay, as also what manner of Country it was beyond *Sennas*, and if he could learn any thing thereof, to make relation of it to him. This Prince of *Ciarchan* was *Tamerlanes* neer kinsman, a man of great reputation, and next to *Axalla*, in whose absence he had the command of the Avantguard, who also sent before him an other *Parthian* Captaine with five hundred horsemen: who having advanced about ten leagues, and surprized *Sennas*, was certainly informed there of the state of *Bajazets* Army, which was now at *Tataia*, and so marching forward; which *Tamerlane* being informed of, commanded him not to retire from that place till he saw the arrival of the enemy, and thereof to give him advertisement

Bajazet's approach.

Sennas surprized by Tamerlane.

vertiſement every hour, reſolving himſelf to paſs on no farther, being encamped in a faire large plaine, which was very advantagious for him, his Army being bigger then *Bajazet's* which made him make choiſe of thoſe large plaines. His Army alſo being compounded of ſundry Nations, he conſidered that he was not to fight againſt the *Chinois*, a ſoft effeminate people, as of late; but againſt the *Turkes*, a moſt warlike Nation and well acquainted with all manner of fights and warlick ſtratagems, and therefore he judged it neceſſary to proceed warily againſt them. Upon this conſideration he preſently ſent for *Axalla*, with him to view the ſaid place, and to have his opinion whether it would be advantagious for him to ſtay there or no? *Axalla* not miſliking his choice of the place, yet withall adviſed him to keep *Sennar* as long as poſſiblyhe could: and accordingly he ſent word to them at *Sennas*, that when they could keep the place no longer, they ſhould ſet fire of it, and ſo retreat, and this he did that the enemy ſhould have no deſire to encamp there, but to march forwards to thoſe places where *Tamerlane* deſired to fight, the rather becauſe he was ſtronger in horſe then *Bajazet*.

His Policy.

Accordingly the Prince of *Ciarchan* ſent out a hundred horſe toward the *Turkes*, then divided the reſt of his forces into two parts, commanding the former that as ſoon as they perceived the enemy to purſue the hundred horſe, whom he had commanded to fly diſorderly before them, that they ſhould receive them into their ſquadrons, and ſo retire altogether: He in the mean time with the other part ſtood cloſe in a valley neer unto a wood-ſide, wholly unſeen; where having ſuffered two thouſand of the enemies horſe (the vant-curriers of the *Turks* army) to paſs by him, he following them in the taile, charged them home, the other alſo which before retired, now turned again upon them; ſo that the *Turkes* ſeeing themſelves thus beſet, and hardly layed to both before and behind, as men diſcouraged, fled: but in their flight were moſt of them ſlaine, the reſt of them taken priſoners. This was the firſt encounter between the *Turkes* and the *Parthians*. All the priſoners taken were by the Prince ſent as a preſent to *Tamerlane*, and amongſt the reſt the Baſſa of *Natolia*, who led thoſe Troops: of whom *Tamerlane* earneſtly demanded what cauſed his Maſter *Bajazet* ſo little to eſteem him as to ſhew ſo great contempt of his Army: *Which* (ſaith he) *he ſhall finde ſtrong enough to abate his pride?* To this

An Ambuſh.

Two thouſand Turks overthrown.

The Baſſa of Natolia taken.

this the Baſſa anſwered: That his Lord was the Sun upon earth, which could not endure any corival: And that he rather was aſtoniſhed to ſee how he from ſo far a Country had undertaken ſo dangerous a journy to hinder the fortune of his Lord, in whoſe favour the heavens (as he ſaid) did bend themſelves to further his greatneſs, and unto whom all the world ſubjected it ſelf; and that he committed great folly in going about to reſiſt the ſame. His ſpeech to Tamerlane.

Unto this proud ſpeech *Tamerlane* replied, That he was ſent from Heaven to puniſh his inſolency, and to teach him that the proud are hated of God, whoſe promiſe is to pull down the mighty, and to advance the lowly. As for thy ſelf (ſaid he) thou haſt already felt (though I pitty thy miſhap) what the valour of my *Parthian* horſe is againſt thy *Turkiſh*: and I have already cauſed thy Maſter to raiſe his ſiege before *Conſtantinople*, and to look to his affaires here in *Aſia*. He alſo asked him whether his Maſter did come reſolved to give him battel? Aſſure your ſelf (ſaid he) that there is nothing that he more deſireth, and would to God that I might acknowledge your greatneſs in giving me leave to aſſiſt my Lord in that battel. Good leave have thou (ſaid *Tamerlane*) go thy wayes, and tell thy Lord that thou haſt ſeen me, and that in the battel he ſhall finde me on horſeback, there where he ſhall ſee a green Enſigne diſplayed. The Baſſa thanked him, and ſwore that next unto his Lord, he vowed unto him his ſervice. And ſo returning he related unto *Bajazet* how he had ſeen *Tamerlane*, and reported to him truly all that he had willed him to ſay, not forgetting above all to praiſe his courteſie and bounty: who beſides that he had frankly ſet him at liberty, had alſo given him a very faire horſe, well furniſhed, although he well knew that he was to ſerve againſt himſelf: To this *Bajazet* anſwered no more but that he would ſhortly make trial of him, and that he doubted not but before he had done with him, he ſhould make him acknowledge his folly. Tamerlanes reply. His releaſe. He commends Tamerlane.

The next day the two Armies drew neer together, and encamped within a league the one of the other, where all the night long you might have heard ſuch noiſe of horſes which filled the heavens with their neighings, and the aire with ſounds; and every man thought the night long that they might come to the trial of their valours, and the gaining of their deſires. The *Scythians* (a people no leſs greedy, then needy) talked of nothing but the ſpoile; Preparations for the battel.

ſpoile; the proud *Parthians* of attaining honour; the poor Chriſtians of their deliverance from an inſulting adverſary; all to be gained by the next dayes victory; Every man during the night-time ſpeaking according to his humour. All which *Tamerlane* (walking privately up and down in the Camp) heard, and much rejoyced to ſee the hope which his ſouldiers had already conceived of the victory: and ſo after the ſecond watch, returning into his Pavilion, and there caſting himſelf upon a carpet, he purpoſed to ſleep a while: but his cares not ſuffering him ſo to do, he then (as his manner was) called for a book, wherein was contained the Lives of his Fathers and Anceſtors and of other valiant worthies, which he uſed ordinarily to read in, as then alſo he did: not vainly to deceive the time, but to make uſe of it, by imitating that which by them was worthily done, and declining ſuch dangers as they by their raſhneſs, or over-ſight fell into. After having ſlumbered a little, he commanded *Axalla* to be ſent for to him, who preſently came, accompanied with diverſe other great Lords and Captaines of the Army, with whom after he had conſulted a while about the order of the battel, himſelf preſently mounted on horſeback, and ſent each of them to their charge to ſee their orders put in execution: At which very inſtant he received intelligence that the enemy was marching forwards, and come to chuſe his ground for the battel, whoſe order of marching *Tamerlane* was very deſirous to ſee, that ſo he might marſhal his own Army accordingly. *For* (ſaid he) *I do not ſo much truſt to the Lions skin Wherein I wrap mine arme, but that withall I will make uſe of the Foxes, therein to wrap mine head, which my grandfather neglected to his overthrow in a battel againſt the* Perſians: *for being in a place of advantage, he went out of it to ſeek his enemy that was lodged ſtrongly, contrary to the advice of all his Captaines, which proved his ruine.*

Tamerlanes prudent practice.

His prudent ſpeech.

Then did he cauſe three thouſand horſemen to advance forward with charge to begin the skirmiſh, himſelf following after to lodge every part of his forces in ſuch places as he had foreſeen to be fitteſt for his advantage: And ſeeing the *Turkiſh* Janizaries marching in a ſquare battel in the middeſt of the Army, and upon the two Fronts two great ſquadrons of horſemen, which ſeemed to be about thirty thouſand, and another which advanced before, and covered the Battalion of the Janizaries, he thought this

this their order to be very good and hard to be broken, and therefore turning himself to *Axalla*, he said, *I had thought this day to have fought on foot, but I see that it behoves me now to fight on horseback to encourage my souldiers to open that great Battalion of the enemies. And my will is that my men come forwards to me so soon as may be; for I will advance forward with a hundred thousand footmen, fifty thousand upon each of my two wings, and in the midest of them fourty thousand of my best horsemen: And my pleasure is that after I have tryed the force of these men that they come unto my Avantguard, of whom I will dispose, and fifty thousand horsemen more in three bodies, whom thou shalt command, which I will assist with eighty thousand horse, Wherein shall be mine own person, having a hundred thousand footmen behind me, Who shall march in two squadrons: and for my Arereward I appoint fourty thousand horse, and fifty thousand footmen, Who shall not march but to my aid: And I will make choice of ten thousand of my best horse, whom I will send into every place where I shall think needful within my Army, for to impart my commands.*

His directions for the battel.

Over the first fourty thousand horse the Prince of *Ciarchan* commanded, over the formost footmen was the Lord *Synopet*, a *Genovois*, kinsman to *Axalla*, and his Lieutenant over the footmen, a Captaine of great estimation: The Prince *Axalla*'s charge consisted of five squadrons of horsemen: *Bajazet's* Army also being faire and great, came bravely still on forwards towards their enemies, who stirred not a whit from the place which they had chosen for the battel, except certaine light horsemen. *Scythians*, *Parthians*, and *Muscovites*, who sent out as loose men, hotly skirmished between the two Armies. *Tamerlane* was informed by a Spie that *Bajazet* was on foot in the midest of thirty thousand Janizaries, his principal men of war, and greatest strength, wherein he meant that day to fight, and in whom he had reposed his greatest hope. His battel of horse was very faire, amounting to the number of one hundred and fourty thousand, all old souldiers: The Sultan of *Egypt* having also sent to his aide thirty thousand Mamelukes, all excellent good horsemen, with thirty thousand footmen; so that his Army marching all in a front, in the form of an half Moon, seemed almost as great as *Tamerlane's*: These *Turkes* with infinite number of horrible cries still advanced forwards, *Tamerlanes* souldiers all the while standing still with very great silence. Never

The Battel begins.

Bajazet's great Army.

was there a more furious charge then the *Turkes* gave upon the Prince of *Ciarchan*, who was commanded not to fight till the enemy came unto him: neither could there have been choſen a fairer plaine, and where the skilful choice of place gave leſs advantage either to the one or to other, only *Tamerlane* had a River of the left ſide of the Army, ſerving him to ſome ſmall advantage. Now this young Prince of *Ciarchan* with his fourty thouſand horſe, was in the firſt encounter almoſt wholly overthrown; yet having fought right valiantly, and entred even into the middeſt of the Janizaries (where the perſon of *Bajazet* was) putting them into diſorder, was himſelf there ſlaine. About which time *Axalla* ſet upon them with his ſquadrons, but not with the like danger: for having overthrown one of the enemies wings, and cut it all to pieces, and his footmen coming to joyn with him as was appointed, he faced the Battalion of the Janizaries, who right valiantly behaved themſelves for the ſafety of their Prince. This furious fight continued an hour, and yet you could not have ſeen any ſcattered, but the one ſtill reſolutely fighting againſt the other. You might there have ſeen the horſemen like mountaines ruſhing together, and infinite numbers of men dying, crying, lamenting, and threatening all at the ſame inſtant. *Tamerlane* had patience all this while to ſee the event of this ſo mortal a fight: but perceiving his men at laſt to begin to give ground, he ſent ten thouſand of his horſe to joyn with the ten thouſand appointed for the Rereward commanding them to aſſiſt him when they ſaw that he had need, and ſo himſelf gave a furious charge, and made them to give him room, cauſing the footmen alſo to charge, over whom the Prince of *Thanais* commanded, who gave a gallant charge upon the Battalion of Janizaries, wherein was yet the perſon of *Bajazet*, who before had ſuſtained a great burden. Now *Bajazet* had in his Army a great number of Mercinary *Tartars* called *Deſtenſes*, with many thouſands of other ſouldiers taken up in the Countries of the poor exiled *Mahometan* Princes, in whoſe juſt quarrel, and the *Greek* Emperors, *Tamerlane* had chiefly undertaken that war. Theſe *Tartarians* and other ſouldiers, ſeeing, ſome their friends, and other ſome their natural and loving Princes in *Tamerlanes* Army, ſtricken with the terror of diſloyalty, and abhorring the cruelty of the proud Tyrant, in the heat of the battel; revolted from *Bajazet* to their own Princes, which much weakened

The Prince of Ciarchan ſlain.

A furious battel.

Tamerlane himſelf chargeth.

Many revolt to Tamerlane.

ened *Bajazet's* forces: who never the leſs with his own men of war, eſpecially the Janizaries, and the help of the Chriſtian ſouldiers brought to his aide from *Servia*, and other places of *Europe*, with great courage maintained the fight: But the multitude rather then true valour prevailed; for as much as might be done by valiant and couragious men, was by the Janizaries, the Mameluks, and the reſt performed, both for the preſervation of their Prince, and for gaining the victory: But in the end the horſemen with whom *Tamerlane* himſelf was, giving a freſh charge, and his Avantguard being rallied, and joyning with him, he with much ado obtained the victory. The Turkes overthrown.

Bajazet himſelf being wounded, when he ſaw all deſperate, mounted on horſeback, thinking to have eſcaped: but falling into *Axalla's* hands, he yielded himſelf to him, ſuppoſing him to have been *Tamerlane*, neither did *Axalla* for a while know him, but took him for ſome great Commander in the *Turkes* Army. *Muſa* ſirnamed *Zelabi*, or the Noble, one of *Bajazet's* ſons, with divers others of his great Captains, were there taken alſo; and amongſt the reſt *Georg* Deſpot of *Servia*, who notwithſtanding his misfortune had that day by his valour gained the reputation of a great and valiant Captain; inſomuch as *Tamerlane* in the very heat of the battel marvelled to ſee him and his *Servians*, and the other Chriſtians that he had brought to the aide of *Bajazet*, to fight ſo valiantly; whereupon turning to ſome of his Captaines that were neer him, he ſaid, *See how valiantly theſe Religious fight*, ſuppoſing them by their ſtrange attire to have been ſome of the *Turkes* ſuperſtitious votaries. But the Deſpot being now taken, and afterwards brought to *Tamerlane*, he was by him courteouſly entertained; but withall reproved for that he had aſſiſted *Bajazet* againſt him, who was come in favour to the Chriſtian Emperor, and the other poor oppreſſed Princes ſuch as the Deſpot himſelf was: who thereupon boldly anſwered, *That indeed it was not according to his profeſſion, but according to the proſperity of* Bajazet, *unto whom it ſeemed that all the world ſhould bend, and that he did it for his own ſafety*: Whereupon *Tamerlane* excuſed him, and without any more ado gave him liberty at his own pleaſure to depart. Bajazet wounded. Bajazet taken. The valour of the Chriſtians. The Deſpot of Servia's ſpeech Tamerlane releaſeth him.

Bajazet himſelf being afterwards brought to *Tamerlane* as a priſoner, was by him courteouſly entertained, who never ſhewed any token of ſubmiſſion at all, but according to his proud nature, without

out reſpect of his preſent ſtate, anſwered him preſumptuouſly to what ever he demanded of him: wherewith *Tamerlane* being ſomewhat moved, told him that it was in his power to take his life from him; whereto he anſwered no more, but *Do it, for that loſs will be my greateſt happineſs*: Then *Tamerlane* demanded of him, what made him ſo proud as to enterprize to bring ſo noble a Prince as the *Greek* Emperor into his ſubjection? He anſwered, *Even the ſame cauſe which moved thee to invade me, namely the deſire of glory and ſovereignty.* But wherefore then (ſaid *Tamerlane*) doeſt thou uſe ſuch cruelty towards them that thou overcomeſt without reſpect of age or ſex? *That did I* (ſaid he) *to ſtrike the greater terror into mine enemies.*

Bajazets proud behaviour.

Then did *Tamerlane* aske him if he had ever given thanks to God for making him ſo great an Emperor? *No*, (ſaid he) *I never ſo much as thought upon any ſuch thing.* Then ſaid *Tamerlane*, Its no wonder that ſo ungrateful a man ſhould be made a ſpectacle of miſery. For you (ſaith he) being blind of an eye, and I lame of a leg, was there any worth in us, that God ſhould ſet us over two ſuch great Empires to command ſo many men far more worthy then our ſelves? But, ſaid *Tamerlane*, what wouldeſt thou have done with me if it had been my lot to have faln into thy hands, as thou art now in mine? *I would* (ſaid *Bajazet*) *have encloſed thee in a Cage of Iron, and ſo have carried thee up and down in Triumph thorow my Kingdome.* Even ſo (ſaid *Tamerlane*) ſhalt thou be ſerved: And ſo cauſing him to be taken out of his preſence, turning to his followers, he ſaid, Behold, a proud and cruel man, who deſerves to be chaſtiſed accordingly, and to be made an example to all the proud and cruel of the world of the juſt wrath of God againſt them. I acknowledge that God this day hath delivered into my hands a great enemy, to whom therefore we muſt return thanks, which he cauſed publikly to be performed the ſame day; for the battel was ended about four a clock, and there were diverſe hours yet of day-light. The next day he cauſed the dead to be buried, where amongſt the reſt was found the body of the prince of *Ciarchan* dead in the middeſt of the Janizaries, where he lay encloſed with their dead bodies, ſhewing that he dyed not unrevenged, whoſe untimely death *Tamerlane* much lamented, cauſing his dead body to be Enbalmed, and with two thouſand horſe, and diverſe *Turkiſh* priſoners chained together, to be conveyed to

Leoncla. in edit Annal. Turk. Note.

Lex Talionis.

Tamerlanes Piety.

Samercand

Samercand untill his coming thither. All other dead bodies were with all honour that might be, buried at *Sennas*. The dead buried.

This great bloody battel was fought in the yeer of our Lord, 1397. not far from mount *Stella* (where formerly the great King *Mithridates* was by *Pompey* the great in a great battel overthrown.) It continued from seven a clock in the morning till four in the afternoone; victory as it were all the while hovering with doubtful wings over both Armies, as uncertain where to light, until at length the fortune of *Tamerlane* prevailed: whose wisdome, next unto God, gave him that days victory; for that the politick tiring of the strong forces of *Bajazet*, was the safeguard of his own: whereas if he had gone unto the battel in one front, assuredly the multitude finding such strong opposition, had put it self into confusion, whereas this successive manner of aiding his men made them all unto him profitable. The number of the slaine is variously reported. The *Turkes* themselves say, that *Bajazet* lost there his noble son *Mustapha*, with two hundred thousand of his men, and *Tamerlane* not many fewer: Others say, that the *Turkes* lost about sixty thousand, and *Tamerlane* not past twenty thousand. But likely it is that the carnage was very great in so long a fight between two such Armies as probably never before met a in field together. Tamerlanes Policy. The number of the slain.

By this dayes event is plainly seen the uncertainty of worldly things, and what small assurance even the greatest have in them. Behold, *Bajazet* the terror of the world, and (as he thought) superior to fortune, in an instant by the event of one battel thrown into the bottom of misery and despaire, and that at such time as he thought least of it, even in the middest of his greatest strength. It was three dayes before he could be pacified, but as a desperate man still seeking after death, and calling for it. Neither did *Tamerlane* after he had once spoken with him, at all afterwards use him courteously, but as of a proud and insolent man, made small account of him. And to manifest that he knew how to curb the haughty, made him to be shackled in fetters and chaines of Gold, and so to be shut up in an Iron Cage, made like a grate, that he might be seen on every side, and so carried him up and down as he passed thorow *Asia*, to be made a scorn and derision to his own people, over whom he had before Tyrannized. And to his further disgrace, upon festival dayes he used him for a footstool The uncertainty of worldly greatnes. Bajazet kept in a Cage.

to tread upon when he mounted on horſeback, and at other times ſcornfully fed him like a dog with fragments that fell from his table. A rare example of the uncertainty of worldly honours and greatneſs, that he unto whoſe ambitious minde *Aſia* and *Europe*, two great parts of the world, were too little, ſhould now be carried up and down, cooped up in a little Iron Cage, like a dangerous wild beaſt: How might he have taken up that ſpeech of *Hecuba* in *Seneca*? *Quicunque Regno fidit, & magna potens dominatur in aula, me videat.——Non unquam tulit Documenta Fors majora quàm fragili loco ſtarent ſuperbi.*

Pride goeth before deſtruction.

Tamerlane uſed this ſeverity, not ſo much out of hatred to the man, as to manifeſt the juſt judgement of God againſt the arrogant folly of the proud. And when on a time he was requeſted by one of his Nobles to remit ſome part of this rigour to ſo great a man, he anſwered, *I do not uſe this rigor againſt him as a King, but rather to puniſh him as a proud ambitious Tyrant, polluted with the blood of his own brother and many other innocents.*

Tamerlane proſecutes his victory.

This ſo great an overthrow brought ſuch a fear upon all the Countries poſſeſſed by *Bajazet* in *Aſia*, that *Axalla* being ſent before *Tamerlane* with fourty thouſand horſe, and a hundred thouſand foot, without carriages to proſecute the victory, came without reſiſtance to *Pruſa*, whither all the remainder of *Bajazet's* Army was retired with Baſſa *Muſtapha*: all places as he marched along ſtill yielding to him: Yea the great Baſſa with the reſt hearing of his coming, and not thinking themſelves in ſafety in *Aſia*, fled over the ſtreit of *Helleſpont* to *Callipolis*, and ſo to *Hadrianople*.

The Turkes flye.

Axalla coming to *Pruſa*, had the City without reſiſtance yielded to him, which by his Army was plundred, and there with other of *Bajazet's* wives and concubines, he took priſoner the faire *Deſpina*, *Bajazet's* beſt beloved wife, to the doubling of his grief.

Pruſa taken.

Emmanuel Paleologus now hearing of *Tamerlanes* coming to *Pruſa*, ſent honourable Ambaſſadors thither before to *Axalla*, by whō they were entertained till the coming of *Tamerlane*, who received them with all the honor that might be, ſhewing them all his magnificence, and the order of his Camp to their great admiration: For it reſembled a moſt populous and well governed City by reaſon of the order that was therein, which brought it plenty of victuals, and of all manner of Merchandiſe as well for delight as neceſſity.

The Greek Emperor ſends Ambaſſadors.

neceſſity. By theſe Ambaſſadors the *Greek* Emperor yielded his Empire, together with his perſon unto *Tamerlane* as his moſt faithful ſubject and vaſſal: which (as he ſaid) he was bound to do, for that he was by him delivered from the moſt cruel Tyrant of the world; as alſo for the long journy he had undertaken for his ſake, and the diſcommodities he had endured with the hazard of his perſon and loſs of his ſubjects, which could not be otherwiſe compenſated, but with the offer of his own and his ſubjects lives to him, which for ever he therefore dedicated to his ſervice, with all the fidelity & loyalty that ſo great a benefit might deſerve: beſides, that his ſo many virtues, and rare endowments which made him famous thorow the world, did oblige him the more hereunto, and that therefore he would attend him in his chief City, to deliver it into his hands as his own, together with all the Empire of *Greece*.

The Greek Empire yielded to Tamerlane.

Now theſe Ambaſſadors expected no leſs then to fall into the bondage of *Tamerlane*, judging that which they offered to be ſo great and delicate a morſel, as that it would not be refuſed, eſpecially of ſuch a victorious Prince as was *Tamerlane*; and that the acceptance thereof in knindneſs and friendſhip was the beſt bargaine they could make therein. But they received an anſwer from this worthy Prince far beyond their expectation: For he with a mild countenance beholding them, anſwered thus, That he was not come from ſo far a Country, nor undertook ſuch paines for the enlargement of his dominions, big enough already (too baſe a thing for him to put himſelf into ſo great danger, and hazard for) but rather to win honour, and to make his name famous to future poſterities: And that he would make it appear to the world that he came to aſſiſt their Maſter as his friend & ally at his requeſt: and that his upright intentions therein were the greateſt cauſe that God from above had favoured him, and made him inſtrumental to bruiſe the head of the greateſt and fierceſt enemy of mankind that was under heaven; and therefore to get him an immortal name, his purpoſe was to make free ſo great and flouriſhing a City as was *Conſtantinople*, governed by ſo noble and ancient an houſe as the Emperors. That he had alwayes joyned faith to his courage, which ſhould never ſuffer him to make ſo great a breach into his reputation, as that it ſhould be reported of him, that in the colour of a friend he ſhould come to invade the dominions of his ally. That he deſired no more, but that the ſervice he had

Its refuſed by him.

Tamerlanes fidelity.

had done for the *Greek* Emperor might remaine for ever engraven in the memory of his posterity, to the end they might for ever wish well to him and his successors by the remembring the good he had done for them: That he wished that long might the noble Emperor live, happily to govern his estate, and that before his return, he would so well consider for the establishing of the same, as that he should not lightly fall into the same jeopardy.

Easie it is to judge what joy the Ambassadors did conceive upon hearing this so gracious an answer from the mouth of *Tamerlane* who rather then he would break his Faith, refused an Empire offered him, together with one of the statelicst, and magnificentest Cities in the world. After the testification of their joy and thankfulnes these Ambassadors were by the command of *Tamerlane* royally feasted by *Axalla*, having all the honour done to them that might be. And one of them being sent back to carry this unexpected news to the Emperor, filled both him and all the City of *Constantinople* with exceeding joy and gladnes, which both he, & all his subjects testified by making of Bonefires, and other signes of joy and pleasure. And the Emperor the more to shew his gratitude by the advise of his Councellors, passed over the streit into *Asia*, to see *Tamerlane* in *Prusa*, and in person himself to give him thanks; who hearing of his coming, & being glad thereof, presently sent Prince *Axalla* to meet him, and to certifie him of the joy he conceived to have the good hap to see him, as also to conduct him to *Prusa*, where those two great Princes with the greatest magnificence that might be, met, and so spent one whole day in conversing together: and the *Greek* Emperor the next day taking his leave, was by *Tamerlane* with much honour conducted out of the City.

The Ambassadors dismissed.

The Greek Emperor comes to him.

Now had *Tamerlane* himself conceived a great desire to see the famous City of *Constantinople*, from which he was not now far, yet would he not go thither as a Conqueror, but as a private person: which by the meanes of *Axalla* was accomplished, and he thereinto by the *Greek* Emperor privately received, and with all familiarity possible entertained: the Emperor shewing unto him all the rare and excellent things that were contained therein; and the other *Greek* Princes devising all the meanes they could to do him pleasure, and them that were with him, who were all in a manner clothed after the *Greek* fashion. The *Greek* Emperor

Tamerlane goes to Constantinople.

Emperor was curious to ſhew him all the beautiful Gardens along the Sea-coſt, and ſo privately conducting him about, ſpent five or ſix dayes with all the mirth that mighty be: *Tamerlane* by the way, often ſaying, that he had never ſeen a fairer City; and that of all others, conſidering the ſcituation of it, it was right worthy to command all the world. He wondred at the coſtly buildings of the Temples, the faire engraven pillars, the high Pyramides, and the excellent gardens; afterwards ſaying often that it nothing repented him to have undertaken ſo long and dangerous a journy, if it had been only to preſerve ſo notable a City from fire and ſword. In the *Greek* Emperor he greatly commended his mild nature & courteſie, who knowing that above all things he took pleaſure in fair ſerviceable horſes, gave unto him thirty of the faireſt, ſtrongeſt, and reddieſt that were poſſibly to be gotten, all moſt richly furniſhed: He ſent likewiſe great preſents to all the Princes, and great Commanders of the Army, and bountifully cauſed to be deſivered to them all things which he thought neceſſary for the army: So after theſe great kindneſſes, and a ſtrict bond of friendſhip made, and by ſolemne Oath confirmed by theſe two great Princes, *Tamerlane* with great contentment took leave of the Emperor, and returned to his Army at *Pruſa*, wherewith now at pleaſure he ſpoiled and waſted all the dominions of *Bajazet* in *Aſia*, no man daring to make head againſt him.

He highly commended it.

The winter now drawing on, *Tamerlane* diſperſed his Army into diverſe Provinces of the leſſer *Aſia*, expecting daily when ſome of *Bajazet's* ſons, or great friends ſhould make ſuite to him for his deliverance; but none came, moſt fearing the fierce nature of *Bajazet*, who if he had been delivered, was like enough to have taken ſevere revenge upon all that forſook him in the battel, and therefore they never interceded for him. Whereupon *Tamerlane* one day paſſing by him, ſaid, *I marvel that none of thy ſons, nor friends either come to ſee thee, or to intreat for thee; it muſt needs be that thou haſt evil deſerved of them, as thou haſt of others. But what thinkeſt thou, if I ſhould ſet thee at liberty, would they receive thee againe as their Lord and Sovereigne, or not?* To whom *Bajazet* ſtoutly anſwered, Were I at liberty thou ſhouldeſt quickly ſee that I neither want courage nor means to revenge all my wrongs, and to make the diſobedient to know their duties better.

He ſends his Army to their winter-quarters.

Bajazet's Pride.

better. This proud anſwer made *Tamerlane* keep a ſtricter hand over him.

Tamerlanes Juſtice.

In this great war the Sultan of *Egypt* (as we ſaid before) had aided *Bajazet*, which *Tamerlane* took in ſo evil part that he reſolved revenge: for as to his friends he was moſt kinde and courteous, ſo to his enemies moſt terrible and dreadful. Yet before his departure he reſtored to the poor *Mahometan* Princes that had fled to him for refuge, all their ancient inheritance, with ſomething more out of his bounty; as alſo he did diverſe Cities and Countryes of *Natolia* to the *Greek* Emperor for the yeerly tribute of four hundred thouſand Ducats of gold, and eight hundred thouſand Franks of ſilver. And ſo having enriched his Army with the ſpoiles of the *Ottoman* Empire, he turned his forces againſt the *Egyptian* Sultan, and ſo paſſing thorow *Caramania*, he entred into *Syria*, then part of the Sultans Kingdom; where neer unto *Aleppo* (before yielded to him) there was fought betwixt them a great and mortal battel, the Sultan having in his Army a hundred thouſand foot, and ſeventy four thouſand horſe; whereof there were thirty thouſand Mameluks, accounted the beſt horſemen in the world. In which battel *Axalla* with the Avantguard of *Tamerlane*'s Army was hardly diſtreſſed, and *Axalla* himſelf taken, but preſently reſcued by *Tamerlane*, who had he not by his coming on with freſh forces ſpeedily reſtored the battel, that day was like enough to have put a period to his fortunes: But victory after a long and cruel fight (wherein were eighty thouſand of both ſides ſlaine) inclining to *Tamerlane*, the Sultan fled, *Tamerlane* purſuing him for the ſpace of three leagues. After this victory *Tamerlane* dividing his Army, ſent *Axalla* with fourty thouſand horſe, and fifty thouſand foot to purſue the Sultan along the Sea-coaſt of *Arabia*; who making divers Alts with four thouſand horſe to have ſtopped *Axalla*, who having the ſmalleſt forces, followed him the neereſt, whileſt *Tamerlane* with ſixty thouſand horſe, and two hundred thouſand foot marched along the Sea-coaſt, having all the Cities as he went farren dred to him: only the ſtrong City of *Damaſco* refuſed to receive him, whereinto the Sultan had put the Prince *Zamudzen* with a ſtrong Garriſon, who did what might be to defend the ſame, but all in vaine: For *Tamerlane* having by battery

He marches towards Egypt.

His battel with the Sultan.

The Sultan beaten, flyeth.

tery overthrown a great part of the wall, took the City by ſtorme, onely the Caſtle yet remained which was accounted impregnable: but yet at the taking of the City ſuch a multitude preſſed into it, as was not poſſible for them long to ſubſiſt; therefore in a ſhort time being pinched with hunger, and many already dead, the reſt upon promiſe of their lives offered to yield; But *Tamerlane* would not receive them to mercy to make them ſenſible what it was to hold out againſt him: So that moſt of them dying of famine, the reſt yielded at pleaſure, & were moſt of them put to the ſword for their obſtinancy; which ſeverity of his cauſed all the Cities within the ſpace of thirty leagues to bring their keyes to him in token of their ſubmiſſion, whom he no way moleſted, otherwiſe then in contributing to the charge of his Army. From thence he turned directly towards *Jeruſalem*, at which time they of the City had turned out the Sultans Gariſon, as had almoſt all they of *Judea*, ſubmiting themſelves unto *Tamerlane*: At *Chorazin* was a Gariſon of ſix thouſand, who at firſt pretended to defend the place: but when they perceived that *Tamerlane* was reſolved to have it, they ſubmitted, and found mercy. There *Tamerlane* left a Gariſon of his own to repreſs the Mameluks, who with frequent incurſions troubled his Army. Himſelf with ſome of his horſemen rode to *Jeruſalem* to viſit the Sepulchre ſo much reverenced of all Nations: by the inhabitants he was joyfully received, and having ſought out all the antiquities of that ancient City, he would be conducted to all the places where Chriſt had preached, and coming to the Sepulchre, he gave there many rich gifts, to the great content of all, only the Jews much blamed him for ſo doing, but he reguarded them not, calling them the accurſed of God: There had he news that the Sultan having gathered together all his forces, was fortifying his Cities in *Egypt*, eſpecially *Alexandria*, and the *Grand Caier*; whereupon *Tamerlane* commanded his Army to march towards *Egypt* to *Damietta*, which ſtrong City he thought not good to leave behinde him, though by ſome he was perſwaded ſo to do, for that it was thought impregnable both by reaſon of the ſtrong Caſtle, and great Gariſon placed therein by the Sultan: But he whoſe fortune nothing could hinder, would needs go thither: And having commanded *Axalla* to attempt it, followed himſelf after with the reſt of his Army.

Damaſco taken by ſtorme.

Tamerlane goes to Jeruſalem.

His Piety.

He marcheth into Egypt.

Now

Now *Axalla* having ſummoned the City, declared to the inhabitants (who were moſt of them Chriſtians) the mildneſs, and courteſie of *Tamerlane*, as alſo who himſelf, and of what Religion he was; cauſing many of his *Greek* Captains to ſpeak to them, and to tell them what miſery they endured under the *Moors* and Mameluks, which ſo far prevailed with them that they reſolved to adventure their lives to put the Mameluks out of the City; And the night after taking Armes, made themſelves Maſters of one quarter of the City, opening one of the gates to *Axalla*, whereby he entering, put all the Mameluks to the ſword, or took them priſoners, and ſo became Maſter of that ſtrong City: Whereof *Tamerlane* hearing, hoped by ſo proſperous a beginning to finde an happy end of his wars in *Egypt*. For he knew that the haven of *Damietta* might furniſh him with victuals out of all parts of *Greece*, as the Emperor *Emmanuel* had promiſed him, and wherein he nothing failed him. Then did *Tamerlane* enter the City, leaving therein a Gariſon of two thouſand of the Emperor of *Greece* his ſouldiers, with a Governor, of whom he took an oath for their obedience. And having ſtaid a while at *Damietta*, he cauſed his Avantguard to march towards *Alexandria*, and having paſſed over the River, he ſuddenly turned directly towards *Grand Caire*, to the great aſtoniſhment of the Sultan, who provided for the defence of *Alexandria* as neereſt to the enemy: But underſtanding this news, uſed ſuch diligence that he entred into *Caire* with fourty thouſand horſe, and ſixty thouſand foot, even as *Tamerlanes* Army approached to it. By this unexpected coming of that Sultan, the great City that before was ready to have revolted, was again confirmed in his obedience to the great prejudice of *Tamerlanes* affaires: For to remaine long before it was impoſſible thorow want of victuals for ſo great an Army in an enemies Country. Yet this diſcouraged not *Tamerlane* from approaching to it, and with all his Army to encamp neer unto the ſame, having cauſed a great trench to be made for the ſecurity of his horſemen, and therein to lodge his Army more ſafely: during which time he cauſed diverſe attempts to be made, as well to try the enemies confidence, as to ſee how the people of the City, eſpecially the ſlaves (which in that populous City are in great numbers) were affected towards him, who indeed were glad to ſee the ſtate of his Army, and the proud Mameluks ſtill put to the worſt, but far-

Damiettata-ken.

Tamerlane marcheth to Caire.

Caire beſieged.

farther ſtirred not. During this ſiege, he thought good one day to draw forth his Armie before the Citie, to try whether the enemie had any minde to come to a battel; as alſo to view his own forces, and ſo indeed to ſeek occaſion to fight, hoping that if the Sultan ſhould come forth with his Army, ſome revolt might happen at the ſame time in the Citie, as well by the ſlaves, unto whom by ſecret Spies, he had promiſed liberty, as by the Citizens themſelves, who were much diſcontented with the inſolency of the Mamelukes, and to whom *Tamerlane* by the ſame Spies had made it known that he came not to hurt them, but to deliver them from the tyranny of his, and their enemies: But ſtanding thus in battel array, none ſtirred out of the Citie, neither was there any tumult raiſed within, according as he expected: For the Sultan being plentifully provided with all things in that rich Citie, reſolved to weary out *Tamerlane* by lying ſtill, and not to put all to the hazard of a Battel. *Tamerlane* perceiving his deſign, yet reſolved not to depart till he was victorious; whereupon he thought fit alſo to attempt him in his greateſt ſtrength, and in the heart of his greateſt Citie, though it could not be done without great hazard, ſuch confidence had he in the valour, and multitude of his Army. Now his purpoſe was firſt to take one of the Cities (for *Caire* is divided into three) and therein encamping himſelf by little and little to advance forwards as he could finde opportunity. Upon this reſolution he commanded a ſtrong aſſault to be given, and having conducted his footmen to the place choſen by him for the onſet (for the Citie was not walled, but onely fortified with ditches and trenches) he commanded the Prince of *Thanais* with fiftie thouſand men to begin the aſſault even in the face of the enemy, which he moſt valiantly performed, which occaſioned a great and terrible fight *Axalla* in the mean time deeming (as the truth was) that the Sultan had drawn the greateſt part of his forces to that place, fetched a compaſſe about, and in another part of the City, with ſmall reſiſtance paſſed the trenches, where he preſently left thirty thouſand men to fill up the ditches, thereby to make way for the Horſemens entrance, himſelf with the reſt, advancing forwards againſt twenty thouſand ſent by the Sultan to oppoſe his farther paſſage, the Prince of *Thanais* being at the ſame time almoſt beaten back by the Mamelukes: But the ditches being preſently

Tamerlanes Policie.

Cair ſtormed.

Axalla enters.

preſently levelled, ten thouſand horſemen entred, who charged upon the backs of the Mameluks, where the Sultan himſelf was; they were likewiſe ſeconded by ten thouſand more ſent in by *Tamerlane*, himſelf following after with all his power: Hereupon the Sultan retreated into a ſecond ſtrength which he had made in the next Citie.

Cairetaken.

This fight endured full ſeven houres, wherein were ſlain of the Sultans men, above ſixteen thouſand, and of *Tamerlane*'s between ſeven and eight thouſand. *Tamerlane* being well contented that he had diſlodged his enemy, and gained one of the Cities, cauſed a retreat to be ſounded, hoping the next day to win all the reſt, as indeed he did. For the next morning the Prince of *Thanais* ſtorming the trenches in one part, as *Axalla* did in an other; the Sultan after a great fight finding himſelf hardly preſſed by the obſtinate enemy, and unable longer to hold out, retreated, abandoning the Citie, and encamping himſelf along the River *Nilus*, reſolving to retire to the Citie of *Alexandria* his ſecond ſtrength, and onely refuge, which *Tamerlane* ſuſpecting, followed after him with his Horſemen, (who onely were in order) and ſome few foot hardly drawn from the Citie, which their fellows were in plundering, *Tamerlane* promiſing them both to regard, and reward their good ſervice. Againſt theſe the Sultan upon a narrow cawſe way, had oppoſed twelve or fifteen thouſand men to favour his paſſage, who being of his beſt Souldiers, maintained their ground ſtoutly, the place being much for their advantage; yet at length their enemies ſtill encreaſing, and preſſing hard upon them, they were forced to caſt themſelves into the great River, and made a moſt honourable retreat, every man having his weapon in one hand, and ſwimming with the other hand to the farther banke. The Sultan flying with about eighteen thouſand Horſe (the reſt being either drowned, or diſperſed) is ſaid to have comforted his flying men, by telling them, they were not men, but gods that had vanquiſhed them.

The Sultan flyeth.

Tamerlane purſueth.

A brave retreat of the Mameluks.

Divers of the Mameluks that were taken priſoners, being brought before *Tamerlane* were by him courteouſly uſed, and asked if they would be content to ſerve him, ſeeing their Maſter was fled and gone? This they all utterly refuſed, whom notwithſtanding for their fidelity, *Tamerlane* ſet at liberty to go again to their Maſter, being no leſſe deſirous to be admired by his

Fidelity rewarded.

his enemies for his goodneſſe and bounty, then to be feared for his force and valour.

The wonderful wealth of this ſo great, and famous a Citie, became a prey to his Souldiers, who for the ſpace of twentie four houres had the ſpoil thereof: At the end whereof every man was ſtraitly charged by open Proclamation to retire to his quarters. *Tamerlane* would not ſuffer any of the Citizens to be taken Priſoners, and ſuch as were, he releaſed, and ſo leaving ten thouſand good Souldiers, with many others that followed his Camp, for the guard of the Citie, and taking with him all ſuch perſons, as he thought might hurt him, he cauſed his Armie to paſſe over the River, and to follow the Sultan to *Alexandria*, that ſo his victory might be compleated.

Caire plundered.

Tamerlane goes to Alexandria.

Axalla haſting before with the Avantguard to hinder the Sultan from gathering up his forces together: The reſt of the Army was conducted by the Prince of *Thanais*. *Tamerlane* himſelf with an infinite number of Boats, and many Souldiers to attend him, went by water, greatly delighting to behold that fair River of *Nilus*, ſometimes running with a ſwift courſe; other ſometimes very calme, and ſcarce moved. The Citizens of *Alexandria* hearing of his coming, and fearing the iſſue, beſought the Sultan to compaſſionate their condition, and to withdraw himſelf into *Lybia*; whither *Tamerlane* could not follow him by reaſon of the barreneſſe of the Countrie: Reſolving for their parts to ſubmit to fortune, and to do as the time required; yet promiſing in heart to remain his, and to make the ſame to appear to him, ſo ſoon as occaſion ſhould be offered. Hereupon the Sultan, ſeeing all things deſperate, determined to retire, yet hoping that time might bring a change, for that *Tamerlane*'s numerous Armie could not long remain there: And ſo departing out of *Alexandria* with tears ſtanding in his eyes, he often ſaid, that God was angry with him and his people, ſo that he muſt of neceſſity ſuffer the fatall overthrow of his eſtate: yet for his own part he had done as much as in him lay, according to the dutie of his place, and to ſatisfie the expectation that the world had of him, for the upholding of the ſame, yet he hoped to return again, and to deliver his people from that bondage, which for the preſent they were neceſſitated to ſubmit to.

The Sultan flyes.

Tamerlane coming to *Alexandria* (before yielded to *Axalla*) ſtaid there a great while, ſending *Axalla* to purſue the Sultan; being much grieved that he could not get him into his hands, and therefore he ſtill feared that ſome Innovation would be raiſed by him after his departure, which made him to deal the more hardly with them he ſuſpected to favour him. Now the bruit of theſe victories having with *Axalla* paſſed into *Lybia*, brought ſuch a fear, not onely upon the Countries adjoyning to theſe Conqueſts, but alſo upon all *Affrica*, ſuppoſing (that *Tamerlane* followed with his Armie) that twentie two of the *Mooriſh* Kings ſent their Ambaſſadors to offer their ſubjection and obedience: Of the neereſt of which Kings *Tamerlane* took Hoſtages, but for ſuch as were more remote, he contented himſelf with their faith given, and with other Teſtimonies of their good wills. *Axalla* having long followed the Sultan, who like a man forſaken of fortune, ſtill fled before him, ſeeing all his labour loſt, returned to *Alexandria*. And *Tamerlane* after his long travell and pains taken, was now more deſirous then ever to return into his own Country; The rather being moved thereunto by the earneſt requeſt of his Wife, much longing for his return: He had news alſo of the ſickneſſe of the old Emperour of *Tartarie*, his father in law; and beſides age it ſelf began to bring unto him a deſire of reſt. With his did the deſires of the Souldiers alſo well agree, who were now weary of running ſo many and divers adventures. His onely ſtay was, that he expected the coming of *Calibes*, an old and faithful ſervant of his, whom for his good deſert he made choice of to govern all theſe his new conqueſts in *Egypt* and *Syria*: A great honour indeed it was, but not too great for him that had ſo well deſerved. And indeed *Tamerlane* was alwaies ſo mindfull of the good deſerts of his faithfull ſervants, that he needed not by others to be put in remembrance of them, were they never ſo farre off, as now was *Calibes*, who at this time was with a third part of the Armie making way for him along the River *Euphrates*, for the conqueſt of *Meſopotamia* and *Perſia*, whoſe coming was longed for with great devotion by the whole Armie, which was now very deſirous to return; but this expectation of theirs was not long delayed, for *Calibes* being ſent for, came ſpeedily to *Alexandria*, where the whole Armie was by *Tamerlane's* command now rendevouzed.

Axalla purſues him.

Many Kings ſubmit to Tamerlane.

Tamerlane deſires to return home.

He ſecures his new conqueſts.

Upon

Upon the coming of *Calibes*, *Tamerlane* made the Prince of *Zamalzan* (a man of great reputation) Governour of that place, as Lieutenant General under *Calibes*, whom *Tamerlane* (as was ſaid before) had made his Vice-roy over all *Egypt* and *Syria*, together with the Countries newly conquered in *Lybia* and *Barbary*: He gave him alſo ſix thouſand Horſe, and ten thouſand foot to aſſiſt him therein: And ſo leaving *Alexandria*, he took *Calibes* along with him to the great City of *Caire*, there taking the beſt order he could for the ſecuring of his new conqueſts: He left with him fourty thouſand Horſe, and fiftie thouſand foot: And having ſufficiently inſtructed him, how he would have thoſe Kingdomes governed, diſmiſſed him, not like a ſervant, but a companion, being very ſorry to leave him deſtitute of his preſence: So ſetting forwards with his Army, conducted by the Prince of *Thanais*, *Tamerlane* with a few of his train, turned again aſide to *Jeruſalem*, where he daily viſited the Sepulchre of Chriſt (whom he called the God of the Chriſtians) viewing the ruines of *Solomon's* Temple, which he much admired, and at *Jeruſalem* the ſeat of *David's* Kingdome, and of that great *Salomon*, grieving that he could not ſee them in their former beauty: and to ſhew his devotion and favour to this Citie, he commanded it to be free from all Garriſons and Subſidies, and ſo giving great gifts to the Monaſteries, he departed from thence to *Damaſco*; which great Citie, for that it was infected with the opinions of *Jezides* (accounted an Arch-Heretick amongſt the Muſſulmen) as alſo evill-affected to his proceedings, he cauſed it to be raſed, and the bones of *Jezides* the falſe Prophet to be digged up and burnt, and his Sepulcher (which before by his Diſciples was much honoured) to be filled with dung; and ſo marching on, and blaſting the world before him, being victorious which way ſo ever he turned, he at laſt paſſed over the River *Euphrates*, where he conquered *Meſopotamia*, with the great Citie of *Babylon*, and all the Kingdome of *Perſia*, and ſo at laſt laden with the ſpoils of the world, and eternized for ever in his fame, he returned to *Samercand*, the famous place of his birth, and glorious ſeat of his Empire.

Calibes made Governour.

Tamerlane goes to Jeruſalem.

Now had *Bajazet* (a little before one of the greateſt Princes on earth, and now the ſcorn of Fortune, and by-word to the world), with great impatiency lien two yeers in moſt miſerable

thraldome, for the moſt part ſhut up in an iron Cage, like a dangerous wild beaſt: and having no better means to end his loathed life, violently daſhed out his braines againſt the bars of the iron grate wherein he was encloſed, and ſo dyed about the yeer of our Lord 1399. His dead body at the requeſt of his ſon *Mahomet*, was by *Tamerlane* ſent to *Aſprapolis*, from which it was conveyed to *Pruſa*, and there lieth buried in a Chappel, built for the purpoſe without the City Eaſtward: where alſo are interred the bodies of his beſt beloved wife *Deſpina*, and of his eldeſt ſon *Erthogrul*, and in another little Chappel hard by, lieth buried his brother *Jacup*, whom he had murthered in the beginning of his reigne. This *Bajazet* had ſome vertues, which were much obſcured by his cholerick and waiward nature, which made him to exceed in cruelty and pride: He was alſo very covetous; which qualities made him indeed much feared, but little beloved of his ſouldiers and men of war, by whom therefore in his greateſt need he was forſaken. He uſed commonly to ſay, That *his treaſures were his childrens meat, and not his ſouldiers pay*; which by way of reproach was by a common ſouldier caſt in his teeth, when he raged to ſee himſelf by them forſaken in that great battel againſt *Tamerlane*, telling him as he fled, *That he ran not away, but went to ſeek his pay, wherewith to provide his children bread.*

Bajazet's Character.

Tamerlane, as we ſaid before, having conquered *Perſia*, uſed his victory ſo mildly, that as long as he lived the people of that Country were alwayes much affected to him; which ſerved him greatly, as well for the keeping of *Syria*, as the Sultan of *Egypts* Empire: In his own Country he was received with all Triumphs, and expreſſions of joy that might be; the chiefeſt priſoners marching before him, and whereſoever he paſſed, the people aſſembled themſelves by thouſands, praiſing and ſinging his victories. The Emperor having ſpent a moneth or two in Feaſts and Triumphs according to his accuſtomed devotion, he vowed a Church and Hoſpital unto God, the moſt magnificent that might be deviſed: and to beautifie his City of *Samercand*, he ſearched out all ſorts of Handicrafts-men, intending to make it as large again as it was, and one of the ſtatelieſt Cities in the world: he peopled it alſo with ſo many ſeveral Nations as he had brought along with him, unto whom he gave liberty to build houſes, diſtributing money unto them to do the ſame, giving them alſo all

Tamerlane's devotion.

He enlargeth Samercand.

kind

kind of priviledges, and immunities for their encouragement therein: He cauſed alſo the ſtreets to be plotted out, and in one corner of it he built his Church and Hoſpital. His next care was to preſerve the good will and love of his famous ſouldiers, whoſe names he cauſed to be Regiſtred in a general Muſter-Role, which he kept by him, and daily conferred honours and rewards upon them (they not thinking of it) in recompence of their former good ſervices: thinking that day loſt wherein he did not ſome good. Then did he declare the death of the old Emperor to his Councel (of which he had received private intelligence) and forgat no Ceremony due unto his honor, publikely expreſſing the grief he had conceived for his death, Then did he with his ordinary Court conſiſting of fourty thouſand horſe, and ſixty thouſand foot, ſet forwards towards *Quinſay*, where his Empereſs was. And when he came to *Cambalu*, he had intelligence of a battel fought by *Odmar* againſt the King of *China*'s Captaine General, and how he had purſued his victory, having taken three or four great and rich Cities, and that the *Chinois* did again deſire peace Hereupon he ſent them theſe Articles; That the King of *China* ſhould pay all the areares of his Tribute; That he ſhould come in perſon to do his homage, acknowledging himſelf a Vaſſal of his Empire; That he ſhould deliever up to him all his Cities ſaviug three ſuch as the Emperor ſhould nominate: That he ſhould pay all the charges of the war, becauſe he had broken the peace; which performed, things ſhould be reſtored to the ſame ſtate they were in before the war. And to gratifie *Odmar*, he ſent to him with all magnificence one of his ſiſters to be his wife.

His love to his ſouldiers.

He goeth towards Quinſay.

Odmars victory in China.

Tamerlane gives him his ſiſter in marriage.

When he firſt entred into *Cambalu*, he was received with all the expreſſions of joy that might be, whereupon he reſtored to them their priviledges which he had taken from them for their Rebellion with *Calix*. The Empereſs being informed of his being there (leaving Prince *Axalla* to govern at *Quinſay*) came to him: So that he remained there neer two moneths, giving order for all his affaires, the rather becauſe it was neer to mount *Althay*, where the *Scythian* Emperors uſe to be buried: and ſo cauſing the body of the old Emperor to be brought thither, himſelf conducted it with all pomp, honouring not only the body, but all that he had loved in the world; and though it was not the cuſtome for women to aſſiſt at Funerals, yet he took his Empereſs

The old Emperor buried.

pereſs along with him, who went neer unto the Corpſe, till they came to the place where it was interred amongſt his predeceſſor. After theſe Ceremonies finiſhed, he returned to *Cambalu*, where he ſpent the winter in Tilts, Turnaments, Hunting, and ſuch like recreations: The rather becauſe this place was neer to *China*, whereby he had the fitter opportunity to hear how affaires paſſed there, purpoſing to go thither in perſon the next winter, if *Odmar* that ſummer did not make an end of the wars: and if the King of *China* did not ſubmit himſelf to his obedience. The mark he ſhot at now being only to keep that which by his valour he had won, deſiring to ſpend the reſt of his life in reaping the fruites of his hard travels, and former labours.

His ſon brought up at Quinſay.

Now Prince *Axalla* governed at *Quinſay*, as well to the great contentment of the ſouldiery, as of the inhabitants, who out of their abundant love to the Emperor, requeſted Prince *Axalla* to write importunately to him, that his ſon might be brought up amongſt them, which at *Axalla's* requeſt he conſented to, making him in the abſence of his ſon, the Governor of *Quinſay*, from *Cambalu* even to the Sea, which Country contained in it about three hundred Cities, beſides an infinite number of villages: all which was formerly under the government of the old Emperor: He delivered alſo into his charge the Government of his ſon.

The King of China comes to him.

Shortly after the King of *China* came to his Court, according to the Covenants offered to him, where he once again ſwore obedience to the Emperor, who ſhewed him his greatneſs, the more to make him ſtand in awe: for he knew that this Barbarian would keep no promiſe longer then it ſhould ſtand with his own intereſt. This King of *China* was aſtoniſhed to behold ſo many ſouldiers, and the Country ſo well repleniſhed with people: and above all, that they uſed ſo little curioſity and riches in their apparel, eſpecially wondring that the Emperor himſelf was apparelled in mean cloth of one colour, without curioſity.

Tamerlane's plaine apparel.

Shortly after *Tamerlane* went to *Quinſay*, and by the way was met by Prince *Axalla*, and all the chief Lords and Citizens, who entertained him with all the magnificence that might be.

Quinſai deſcribed. It was one hundred miles in compaſſe.

This City of *Quinſay* was the faireſt, and one of the richeſt in the world, and of the moſt wonderful ſcituation, being divided by many channels of water, upon which are framed wonderful and ſtately buildings, having alſo an infinite number of Bridges: It abounds

abounds with all kinde of Spices, and Merchandizes in great quantity. The Citizens preſented the Emperor with many rare things, judged to be worth two millions in gold, with great variety of ſtrange and excellent things. Then did the Emperor call for his ſon that was there educated, who was now ſeven yeers old. He forbade that thence forward they ſhould ſuffer him to wear any thing on his head, and hung a bough about his neck, ſaying, "That they which from their birth were called to Sove- "reignty, ſhould be uſed both to cold, and heat, and ſhould be "exerciſed to armes betimes, and not be brought up idly, and "delicatly: reprehending thoſe which brought him up for uſing "him ſo tenderly, asking them if they meant to make a woman of "of his ſon? They replying that he was tender. If he be not "born (ſaid he) to be ſtrong and valiant, he will not be worthy "to ſucceed me, for he muſt not be an effeminate Prince that "muſt preſerve the *Parthian* Empire. About this time his Empereſs was brought to bed of another ſon at *Samarcand*, for joy whereof he made Feaſts, with Tiltings and paſtimes fifteen dayes together. Then did he viſit all the Sea-Townsineer to *Quinſay*, hunting all manner of Games: yet ſaying often, That *the recreations which he uſed, were only helps to eaſe him in the paines of his publick affaires which God had called him to.* And when Prince *Axalla* told him that that City was a fit place for his abode. "O my friend (ſaid he) it is not ſo: For its a Maxime, that the "Lord of this great City muſt not come to it above once in ten "yeers, and when he is here, he muſt temper his actions, as if he "were upon a ſtage, with gravity and a good grace before the "people, who are apt to receive good or evil impreſſions according as their Prince deporteth himſelf.

His directions about the breeding of his ſon.

His ſecond ſon born.

Recreations rightly uſed.

His prudence.

Having ſetled his affaires in that part of his Empire, he returned to *Samercand*, where three times a week he adminiſtred Juſtice publickly unto the meaneſt of his ſubjects as well as to the greateſt, which made him much beloved of all over whom he did command. On other dayes he gave ſecret audience, and diſpoſed of the affaires of his eſtate which were concluded daily in his preſence. In his counſel he uſed ſuch ſeverity that none durſt deal untruly, or paſſionately in his preſence. Yet ſhewed he ſuch courteouſneſs in his converſation that he was both beloved and feared of his people. He never changed his ſervants except they com-

His return to Samarcand.

His Juſtice.

His love to his servants. committed some great faults against him. All the servants of the late Emperor his Uncle, he never changed one of them, but increased their pensions, making them sencible of his liberality in

His bounty. that change: The like bounty he used to strangers, thereby to oblige them to him. He drew great store of money yeerly from the *Muscovite* by way of tribute, which yet he distributed in the same Country to maintaine his authority there, winning those to him, who otherwise might have hurt him. He had great care of his revenues, wherein he was so expedite that in one hours space he could see his estate from three moneths to three moneths, toge-

His frugality. ther with his ordinary and extraordinary expences, they were presented to him so well digested.

But after all his publick affaires so well mannaged, and his private businesses so well ordered, sickness arrested, and death con-

His death. quered this great Conqueror, leaving his Empire to *Santochio* his eldest son now ninteen yeers old, who was proclaimed Emperor within two hours after his fathers death.

His Character. *Tamerlane* from his childhood was well instructed in the *Arabian* learning, wherein he was very studious, insomuch as when they thought him to be in the Bathes, wherein they are very curious in that Country, being their chiefest delight, he was retired to the contemplation and study of heavenly things. He had within his eyes such a Divine beauty, and radiancy full of majesty, that one could hardly endure the sight of them without closing of his eys, so that some that talked with him, and beheld him were stricken dumb for the present, which caused him with a comely modesty to abstain from looking upon them that talked with him. All the rest of his visage was courteous, and well proportioned: He had but little haire on his chin: He wore his haire long and curled, contrary to the custome of his Country men, who used to shave their heads: He went almost alwayes bareheaded, saying, that his mother came of the race of *Sampson*, who therefore advised him to honour long haire. His haire was of a dusky colour inclining somewhat to a Violet, the most beautiful that any eye could behold. His stature was of a middle sort, somewhat narrow in his shoulders: He had a faire and strong leg: his bodily strength and agility was such as none did surpass, and often on Festival dayes, he made trial of them with the strongest; yet did he it

with

with ſuch a grace, mixt with humanity, that he whom he overcame held himſelf therein moſt happy, though it was a great diſgrace amongſt the *Tartarians* to be thrown to the ground in wreſtling.

In the time of his Warrs againſt the Turks, a Souldier of his found buried in the ground a great pot of Gold, which he brought to *Tamerlane*, who asked him if it had his Fathers ſtamp upon it; But when he ſaw that it had the ſtamp of the *Romans*, he would not own, nor meddle with it. Note.

FINIS.

The Errata.

PAge 15. line 16. read Engines for Enſines, p. 21. l. 27. r. famous, p. 24. l. 21. r. to him the Lord, &c. p. 24. l. ult. r. that for the, p. 25. l. 29. r. Tartarines, p. 28. l. 6. r. the for that, l. 10. r. are for were, l. 33. r. no for not, p. 29. l. 29. r. ſiege for beſiegers, p. 29. l. 2. r. ſtayed for ſtood.